VOLUME XXXII.

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THE ENTIRE STOCK OF OFF Supplies, Tools, &C.,
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AT AUGION.
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Y GOODS,

Hats and Caps, Carpets, eries, L. C. Handkerchies, Ers, Shirts, Scarfs, Notions, e. Sales at 10 o'clock share. C. E. BADDIN & CO. Auctionsers.

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sday, Feb. 13, 9:80 a. m.,

offer an extensive line of Boots and Shoes in

MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

o'clock this morning we shall sell's variety of new and desirable uits, Chamber Sets, &c.

arge lot of Rubbers

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FOR SALE OR TO RENT. LAR WEEKLY SALE iday, Feb. 15, at 9:30 a. m., A first-class Grain Elevator in a good location, within mules of Chicago, now doing a good trade; imme te peasesion given, owner having other business applying must have sufficient means to run thiness. F 16, Tribune office. PARLOR FURNITURE, Sets, Bedsteads, Lounge, &c., &c.

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A NEW DEPARTURE. Dr. Herndon's Gypsey's Gift, the great Blood Purific at Tonic for the stomach; purely vegetable; safe and seedy in its results; an old discovery lately offered to as world as a medicine that cures all cases of Rheums-tim. Sold by VAN SCHAACK. STEVENSON & D., and all Druggists.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.
CHICAGO & ALTON RAILEOAD COMPANY.
Sand 4 West Van Buren-st., Chicago, Feb. 6, 1878. Notice to Contractors. oposals will be received at the office of the Chief theer of this Company in Chicago until noon on the of February inst. for the grading, masonry, treams pile bridges on Sections No. I to 84, inclusive the exception of the bridge over the Musouri was the line of the proposed extension of this pany's railway from Mexico to Marshall, in Mispany's railway from Marshall from Mispany's railway from Marshall from Mispany's railway from Mispany's railway from Mispany from Mispany from Mispany from Mispany from Mispany from ago.

Altractors will be required to give satisfactory sets for the completion of the work according to constant also for the prompt payment for all supplies hased and labor employed while proceeding the tracting will be prohibited, and contractors sted to bid for no more work than can be done by personal supervision. oder their personal supervision.

The work will be paid for in cash, and will not be matracted except at the lowest cash prices.

Proposals should be inclosed and addressed to the cashe fine of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Comsay, Chicago, Ill., and marked Proposals for Work in famouri. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President,

athe Circuit Court of Common Pleas. No. 3. for the sate of Philadelphia: In the matter of the assigned site of the National Pirt Insurance Common Pleas and Prictical Prictical

# The Chicago Daily Tribung.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1878.

GETTING WARM.

Passage of the British Fleet Through the Dardanelles.

A Protest from the Porte Said to Have Been the Only Fit Boys 3 to 10 Years Obstacle.

> The Squadron Consists of Six of the Heaviest Iron-

Will Russia Permit the Vessels to Enter the Bosphorus?

Reports Abroad that They Will Meet with Snags in the Shape of Torpedoes.

The London Standard Again Indulges in Warlike Language. Our accommodations

England Will Unite with Any Power to Chastise the Haughty Muscovite.

And it Need Be, Will Undertake to Perform the Task Alone.

An Anglo-Austrian Alliance Again Confidently Predicted.

The Czar Determined upon the Retro-

THE SICK MAN. HE MAY DIE TO-DAY.

cession of Bessarabia.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune. ] LONDON, Feb. 14-6 a. m.-To-day will the British fleet is believed to have left Besika Bay for Constantinople without ob-taining the Porte's permission, and it remains to be seen whether there will be any resistance to its passage through the

NO OTHER COURSE WAS OPEN TO ENGLAND, for Lord Derby had announced that the fleet must go on, and although it was expected at that time that permission would be granted, it was impossible after such Russia's intention of occupying Constantinople has also been officially announced, in case of the arrival of the British fleet, there | the Porte, is every probability that to-day or to-morro will witness

THE TOTAL EXTINCTION OF THE TUREISH EM PIRE IN EUBOPE.

The Sultan has declared that, on the entry of the Russians, he will proceed at once to Broussa, in Asia Minor, and, should he do so, there is little likelihood of his future return. It is reported that 1,800 Russian sailors and naval officers have arrived in Adrianople on their way

TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE TURKISH PLEET in the Bosphorus, and that torpedoes have been shipped from Odessa to the Russian forces on the Black Sea for use in the Dar danelles and Bosphorus.

It is understood here that Admiral Horn by's orders have been changed, so that he will proceed with his whole force instead of six ships, as was first directed, and that he is instructed to use his guns, if necessary, to pass forts. This movement, and the reported order for

THE MOBILIZATION OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY, give a very warlike aspect to affairs, and little or nothing is heard about a Conference. It would seem that England and Austria could not possibly avoid war with Russia, were it not that their previous action has shown that they are so very desirous of keeping peace as to

BEADILY ACCEPT ANY SOLUTION which will enable them to retreat without humiliation. So timorous seems the policy of England that to-day a meeting of the war party in the House of Commons will be held at the Carlton Club, to urge a more decided action on the Government. This

move is directed and it is hoped to put such pressure on him as to make him adopt a more warlike policy. or else resign. It will be remembered that a similar meeting was held Jan. 22, and it was followed by more decided action on the part of the Government, and the resignation of Lord Carnarvon. The present meeting,

like the former, is undoubtedly INSPIRED BY LORD BEACONSFIELD. Should Lord Derby be forced out of the Cabinet, there would be little doubt of speedy warlike movements by England. Already preparations are progressing as rapidly as if war were certain, and two more ronclads have been bought from private

THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dispatch from Constantinople, 5 p. m., says a rumor is current this afternoon that the British fleet has passed the Dardanelles, but so far nothing reliable has

been received.

A telegram from Vienna states that the situation continues to cause much anxiety.

CONFIRMATORY.

LONDON, Feb. 14—5 a. m.—The Advertiser

Marmora. We understand that Admiral Horn-by was left with full discretion as to the force he would take with hinf, and in all probability a he would take with him, and in all probability a larger force has gone than was at first contemplated. We believe that the Porte has contented taself with a formal protest."

LONDON, Feb. 14—5 a. m.—The Standard and Post confirm the report that the British ships have passed the Dardanelles. The Post,

TORPEDO BOATS.

respondent says the Russians are provided with a number of torpedo boats at Rodosto, and in-tend to insist on closing the Bosphorus as a preliminary condition to the granting of fi-mans for the passage of the Dardanelles. A special dated St. Petersburg, Wednesday, ontains the following: Late last night the

Government received information that the Sul-tan refused most positively to grant a firman for the entrance of the British fleet. Russia maintains an expectant attitude, and has taken measures for an advance of part of her troops now before Constantinople as soon as any foreign men-of-war enter the Straits. The entrance of the

troops is not intended as an act of hostility, but anxiety is felt lest an accidental collision but anxiety is left lest an accidental collision might occur. If the troops enter, it is thought the Sultan will retire to Broussa. In that event it would be extremely difficult to re-establish even a shadow of the Turkish Empire in Europe. The Russian Government does not for the present desire such radical solution of the question. In the second state of the contract of the present desire such radical solution of the question. ion. In view of all this negotiations for the

assembling of the Conference have for the moment fallen into the background.

ANOTHER TORPEDO STORY.

A Vienna correspondent reports that torpedoes have actually been shipped from Odessa for the Russians (presumably for use in the Sosphorus).

The prohibition against the shipment of war

PRACEABLE SETTLEMENT PREDICTED A Paris correspondent telegraphs that it is be-lieved in competent quarters that matters will

be arranged peacefully.

A letter from St. Petersburg affirms that the tussians on entering Constantinople will romise to resume their present positions on he assembling of the conference.

LONDON, Feb. 14—6 a.m.—The Telegraph says the British fleet entered the Dardanelles at daybreak Wednesday. The passage thence to Constantinople would occupy from twelve to sixteen hours.

ENGLAND.

CONTINUED EXCITEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Last night's annou

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

The Pall Mail Gazette of yesterday afternoon expressed the apprehension that the Government would seek permission to enter the Dar ment would seek permission to enter the Dardanelles by means of a formal pledge that the fleet should have no other business before Constantinople except that declared in Lord Derby's statement of Friday. The Psil Mall Gazette considered this about as perilous and humiliating a position as was possible. It declared it to be the imperative duty of the Ministry to redeem the country from his (Lord Derby's) position at any cost, and demanded such a reconstitution of the Cabrada and control of the Cabrada nd demanded such a re net as would leave no doubt that it, like the ountry, is of one mind.

ject: "What looked yesterday merely probable has become the subject of negotiations, ostensibly between the British Government and the Porte, but, in reality, through the Porte, between England and Russia." The Times, in its leading editorial article, says:
"However desirable a compromise may be it
can only be based upon the re-establishment of ecessary to observe that it still depends upo Russia to take the first steps requisite for this

LONDON. Feb. 13.—A portion of the militia will soon be called out, and two corvettes now the Mediterranean squadron. THE CABINET.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—It is rumored in the lobby

of the House of Commons that the Carlto Club meeting requests Sir Stafford Northcot to call a meeting of Conservative members. It is understood that the movement aims at an ex-pression of want of confidence in Lord Derby for the timidity of his policy. Several more Morthcote a memorial deprecating the calling of the meeting. The moderate section, seemingly with good reason, deny the reports of Lord Derby's impending resignation. PARLIAMENT.

Another rumor alleges that dissolution aminent. It is generally thought new elec-DENIED.

The rumor that Lord Derby has resigned to ositively denied.

The Standard, in its leader, says: "England is ready to act with any or every Power in bridling Russian aggressions upon their rights and interests, but if all hold back we must act their own interests and honor if they can."

OTHER RUMORS DENIED. LONDON, Feb. 14-5 a. m.-The Standard positively denies the rumors of impending dis-solution. THE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

has commenced negotiations with large con-tractors for the immediate delivery, if required, of a considerable quantity of provisions for the

THE PRACE MEN.

The Independent Liberal members have formed a committee to watch the progress of the Eastern question, and prevent the Government from drifting into war. The movement has already received thirty adhesions.

THE CONSERVATIVE COMMITTEE which met at the Carlton Club yesterday to or-

ize to support the Government, have sum ned a meeting at the Carlton to-day. There is CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT

in Malta in consequence of telegrams from the Admiralty that all ships under repair shall be hurried forward and sent to join Admiral Horpby. The Devastation will leave Malta to-day. AUSTRIA. ANGLO-AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 14-5 a. m.—The Anglo-Aus-

LOWDON, Feb. 14—5 a. m.—The Anglo-Austrian alliance is now spoken of as a possibility. It is known that Germany within the last few days has urged moderation on Austria.

A Vienna special says the excitement is daily increasing. The word mobilization is on every-body's lips.

Austrian subjects residing in Roumania have been summoned to report at the Austrian Consulates in view of possible Austrian mobilization.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—It is positively stated that Count Andrassy is preparing a note to Russia specifying points in the Russo-Turkish conven-tion compromising Austrian interests.

WAR NOTES.

ties in Thessaly it may become impossible to restrain the troops from recrossing the frontier.

THE CZAR DETERMINED.

A St. Petersburg letter from a semi-official source states that the retrocession of Bessarabia is a personal question to the Czar, and it is, therefore, impossible for Russia to draw back. A settlement of the question by the Powers ignoring Russia's wishes would raise threatening storm clouds.

RUSSIAN SENTIMENT.

A perfectly reliable person writes from St.

Petersburg that the idea of a Conference has produced general dissatisfaction.

BUSTCHUK.

A special dated Balin, Feb. 11, says the Turkish enyoy who is to bring the order for the surrender of Rustchuk has not yet arrived. Two parlementaires have been sent to Rustchuk to endeavor to convince the Turks that an armistice has been signed. Typhus is raging in Rustchuk, and the hospitals are full.

THE CZAROWITCH.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 13.—The Czarowitch is expected shortly on his way to St. Petersburg.

Many petitions against the retrocession of dessarable to Russia are reaching the Govern-RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

riving at Jassy. CONSTANTINOPLE ITEMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 11.—Ordinary tel
graphic routes have been restored.

Hostilities are mnewed in Thessaly.

The Black Sea blockade is raised. Many ship

are going there for grain.

Postal service via Odessa will be resum The small-pox and fever is increasing among refugees. The distress is very great.

The Emperor William, of Germany, has subscribed \$2,000 to the International Refugee

It is not believed that the entry of the Ru sians would give rise to any serious troubles, public opinion on the subject having so changed

THE PAPACY.

A WARNING.
ROME, Italy, Feb. 13.—The Ambassadors the Catholic Powers have jointly intimated to the Camerlengo that if some of the Cardinals, known for their uncompromising spirit, whom they named, were likely to obtain the suffrages of the Conclave, the Ambassadors would be compelled to oppose their election. THE POPE'S WILL.

The Camericogo has found in the Pope's desk a scaled packet, with instructions for delivering it into the hands of his successor. He also

THE PONTIFF'S WEALTH.

The Pope's wealth altogether is said to amount to 120,000,000 lire (nearly \$34,000,000), which is mostly in the hands of the Rothschilds

PARTIES IN THE SACRED COLLEGE.

ROME, Feb. 13.—The Liberta states that three parties have formed in the Sacred College, namely: The Irreconcilables, Advocates of Compromise, and Advocates of Maintenance of the status quo. The first, led by Cardinal Manning, commands about twelve votes. The second is said to have decided to support the election of Cardinal Moretti, Archbishop of Ravenna, while the third, which is the most numerous party, is said to have selected Cardinal Luigi di Canossa, Archbishop of Verona, as its candidate.

THE GENDINALS' DECISION.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A telegram from Rome states that the cardinals have decided to reserve complete liberty of action, but to permit Powers having a right to veto to make ulterior representations. PARTIES IN THE SACRED COLLEGE.

MISCELLANEOUS. LONDON, Feb. 13.—The strike of the masons is virtual'y over, the men recognizing the hopelessness of the struggle, which cost them £30,000.

HAVANA, Feb. 13 .- The Insurgent-General HAVANA, Feb. 13.—The Insurgent-General Jesus Perez has been killed in an action with Spanish troops upder Col. Miret, and Dr. Bravo, member of the Insurgent Congress, taken prisoner. It is reported that Vicente Garcia, and other Insurgent Chiefs, have resigned their commands.

ODESSA, Feb. 13.—A number of Socialist propagandists were arrested on Monday night. Two or three were wounded in the struggle with the police, several of whom were also wounded.

CORRECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The facts in the case of the United States against Peter Wright & Sons are that the steamship companies of which they are agents, had for the past two or three years been buying in England condemned. sea-tubes for the repair of their boilers. These were really free of duty when used aboard the were really free of duty when used aboard the vessels. The Government claimed, however, that if the companies landed any (as they occasionally did as a matter of convenience, taking them aboard again when needed and storing them on the wharf meanwhile) that they were subject to duty, and the only question now at issue between the Government officers and Peter Wright & Sons, as agents for the steamship companies, was whether the companies were liable for duty on the tubes already used, and this matter had been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for his decision. The statement in a former dispatch that members of the firm had been arrested and their books seized was an error. The companies' books had been freely exhibited to United States officers, and no charge whatever has been made.

THE SILK TRADE.

NEW YORE, Feb. 13.—A large meeting of silk manufacturers was held in the Chamber of Commerce to-day. Several hundred manufacturers and dealers were represented. The resolutions adopted memorialize Congess against the proposed imposition of 10 per cent duty upon all raw silk cocoms and silk waste. J. A. Stearns, Seth Low, and B. D. Donohue were appointed to visit Washington and present the memorial. A resolution to reduce time credit to six months was adopted, and a committee appointed to confer with the manufacturers as to a suitable time to give effect to the resolution.

The manufacturers of sewing silks and twists, claiming that they have been doing business at a loss, vesterday resolved that, in view of the high reputation of American sewing silks and twist for strength and purity, it would be unwise to depreciate the present standard of excellence, and that the only alternative open to the trade is to make a moderate advance in the cost of goods to the consumers.

THE PRESIDENT IN BALTIMORE. THE PRESIDENT IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 18.—The President and Mrs. Hayes were present to-night at the opening of the Methodist Fair for the benefit of the Emery Grove Camp-Meeting Association. The President, on being introduced to the assemblage, expressed in a few words his gratification in attending, and presented Mrs. Hayes. The throng was so great that it was almost impossible to move about the hall. The President and party returned to Washington to-night.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.
CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 13.—The annual Convention of the General Committee of the Methodist Book Concern began its session here this morning. Delegates are present from nearly all parts of the United States. The Couvention will remain in session during the week.

WASHINGTON.

Decidedly Warm Day in the House of Representatives.

he Democrats Reopen the Electoral Question on Their Own Hook.

Hewitt, of New York, and Aiken, of South Carolina, Indulge in Unfraternal Speech.

The Republicans Egg on the

Combatants, and Enjoy the Melee.

Mr. Foster's Version of the Wormley Hotel Conference.

No Agreement Nor the Semblance of One Entered Into.

Vote Will Be Reached in the Senate To-Morrow on the Silver

House Bill Being Prepared to Substitute Greenbacks for National Bank Notes.

A HIGH OLD TIME.

EMOCRATIC LOVE-PEAST IN THE HOUSE, WHICH CERTAIN REPUBLICANS ASSIST. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The Elector count battle was fought over again in the House oday. It seemed at one time that the startling disclosures which the Democrats have promised

were about to be made, but the results show that, aside from heated words and strong out-bursts of passion and indignation, there was nothing said or revealed that cannot be told by verybody. it was largely contained in pub lic testimony taken by the Investigating Committees of the last Congress, and the fair in ference is that with such results, after such a demonstration, and such a pompous declaration from the late Chairman of the Democratic Nation al Committee, the Democrats in any investigation they made have nothing to offer, and can produce nothing more than was exhibited by the idle words and heated folly of to-day.

THE STORM HAD TO COME some time. It came to-day incidental to the discussion of the Military Academy Appropriation bill. Conger, of Michigan, with the sardonic wit, grim humor, and fierce sarcasm of which he is master, had charged upon the Democrate the desire to destroy the army by insidious attacks upon every appropriation for its maintenance. Chalmers, of Mississippi, in one of the impassioned speeches to which Congress is becoming accustomed from the South, denied that such a purpose is cherabad by Southers. that such a purpose is cherished by Southern men, and spoke of the public welfare and of onal unity in a manner that was

TRULY PATRIOTIC. This was a prelude to the exciting scenes which followed. Hewitt, of New York, returned in a followed. Hewitt, of New York, returned in a personal explanation to his speech of the other day, in which he arraigned South Carolina for hostility to West Point, and had read a passage from the speech of Aiken, of South Carolina, proposing that West Point should be put upon the auction block. This was a defiance which no Representative from South Carolina was no Representative from South Carolina was likely to disregard. Aiken was quick to retort to hewitt, charging him with being what the gentleman from Tennessee (House) had represented that he was, namely, a liar, and he (Aikea) proceeded to eulogize West Point for the Southern heroes it had produced, who had

HEWITT COULD NOT BE FOUND. Aiken closed by charging Hewitt plainly with having sold out the Presidential election, and betrayed Mr. Tilden. By this time the excitement in the House had become intense. The managers of the Appropriation bill, seeing whither things were tending, were urgent in pressing their measure, but the calls of order were silenced in the turbulent outcries from all parts of the Chamber, of "Hewitt!" all parts of the Chamber, of "Hewitt!"
"Hewitt!" "Hewitt!" The House waived
all ceremony, violated its rules, and gave
Hewitt unrestricted freedom to proceed.
Hewitt is in feeble health, and unable to support himself in a long speech. He sent for
something which looked very much like

BRANDY AND WATER, oosened his collar, placed himself in the centre of the House, and, in the midst of a silence as of the House, and, in the midst of a silence asremarkable as the turbulence which had just
preceded it, commenced: "I have known brave
men from many battle-fields, but I have never
known one to come back from any battle-field
and boast of his own valor." Silencing Aiken
on that point with this contemptuous sentence,
Hewitt, with increasing impressiveness, and
turning with a defiant air to Aiken, said: "If the Presidency was sold, nobody in the North sold it out. A proposition to sell the Presi-dency was made to me, and I contemptuously refused it." From all sides of the hall there

A DEAFENING CRY which became even more profound, said: "If the House and the American Congress wish to the nouse and the American Congress wish to hear an unwritten chapter of American history, that chapter I can give it." On all hands it was thought that the long-expected disclosure was to come. The silence was almost painful,

to say that on one Sunday afternoon—in the manner of three solitary horsemen, in a cheap novel, he proceeded to narrate in detail—he was called upon by a pretended messenger from J. Madison Wells, offering to count the electoral vote of Louisians for Tilden for \$500,000. The excitement was increasing, when a voice from the Democratic side of the chamber was heard to say: "You have promised us unwritten history. We can read that stery in a book"; and, true enough, the interrupting member produced a volume of Congressional extience which contains the stale, exploded, and unsuccessful Pickett-Maddox story. It was the account of

would rather sell the Presidency than spill one drop of blood in defense of the Democratic party. Hewitt denied that he had ever said this, and charged South Carolina with be-ing faise and unchivalrous. Above the din, in a clear, loud, piercing voice, Patternon, of New York, the oldest man in the House, nearly 80, said: "How pleasant it is to see brothers dwell in unity." Luttrell broke in to intimate to Hewitt and Alken that it was but

in unity." Luttrell broke in to intimate to Hewitt and Aiken that it was but

HORT MILES TO BLADENSBURG,
the noted dueling-ground, and the House mightproceed to its business. Hewitt, maddened by
Aiken's second charge, proceeded to explain
why the filibusters did not succeed. He stated
that he had seen Charles Foster, and told
him that there would be trouble unless the
South could be satisfied that Hayes was honest
in his policy of local self-government; that
soon after Foster made the speech in which he
declared that the flag should thenceforth wave
over States, not over provinces, and that from
that hour he (Hewitt) had learned that the
South was satisfied. Stating this, Hewitt
strongly intimated the belief that the Southern
Democrats had made a bargain with the friends
of Hayes that the troops should be withdrawn.
Hewitt had ended his speech only by giving a
challenge to the Louisiana Conservatives and
to the Republican attendants at the Wormley
conference. The attempt was made to limit
this discussion, but the Republicans, led by
Ben Butler, shouted, "This is the best thing
that could happen," and the hot talk of Finley, of Ohio, the author of the only resolution
to investigate the Presidential count that has
been presented, characterized Wells as "a
hoary-headed old rascal," and arraigned Secretary Sherman and the visiting statesmen for
their telegram of condolence to Anderson. "a
convicted felon." This, in turn, brought forth
Garfield, Hale, and Ellis to their feet. Each in
turn told
THE STORY OF THE WORMLEY CONFERENCE.
Foster indignantly denied that there was a

Garfield, Hale, and Ellis to their feet. Each in turn told

THE STORY OF THE WORMLEY CONFERENCE.
Foster indignantly denied that there was a bargain, and vehemently asserted that he had neither given nor received any promises from anybody anywhere. Garfield defended the thirty or forty anti-fillibusters among the Southern men, and said in a very powerful speech of five minutes that if any mortal man amywhere charged these Southern gentlemen with bargains; that man lied. He defedded in a similar way the Northern Republicans, and declared that the troops were withdrawn as a matter of constitutional duty, and not of policy; but he did not forget to rebuke the people of Louisiana for the manner in which they are treating the Returning Board. He charged that the trial was a malicious persecution.

Hale, of Maine, speaking for the signers of the dispatch to Anderson, arraigned the Louisiana Bourbons. E. John Elits, for the South, denied that there was a bargain, and charged that whoever said that Louisiana betrayed the rights of Tilden "lies in his heart and in his own false throat." These words were intended for Hewitt, but were subsequently withdrawn by Ellis upon the plea that he misunderstood Hewitt. The story of the Wormley conference, as it was so often told, was repeated by Ellis, and it agreed in every particular with the accounts of Foster, John Young Brown, and others.

This ended the most exciting day of the ses-

THAT CONFERENCE.

Representative Foster, of Ohio, giving his versio took place in connection with the adjustment of the Electoral difficulties, will be found of

pressed upon the assembling of Congress with the dangers that threatened the country. I could see no certain way out of the embarassment that surrounded the question of determining whether Gov. Hayes or Gov. Tilden had been elected. When the Electoral Count bill was proposed, I found the remedy at once. Through it I could see the achievement of a peaceful and orderly result. I favored it, voted for it, being the only Republican from my State who voted for it. I supported it on the ground that it was of immensely more importance to the people of this country that an orderly and peaceful result should be achieved than that either Gen. Hayes or Gov. Tilden should be except Burke? "Nobody that I romember said anything else about Nicholls or his Government except Burke."

"What did you think the result would be?"

"It is but candid to say that I believed the result would be the election of Gen. Hayes. This belief was grounded in the opinion that the Electoral Commission would decide just as they did as to their power to go behind the returns of the States." "Do you know of any action on the part of

the Democrats to aid that bill?"
"The evening after the decision in the Florida case

THE DEMOCRATS HELD A CAUCUS. THE DEMOCRATS HELD A CAUCUS.

The question discussed, as I was then informed, and as I now suppose to be true, was, whether they would go on and execute the law or not. After a stormy session of three hours, the cancus by a decided majority resolved to execute the law. This, I think, was the last and perhaps the only cancus held by them on

"What were the filibusters doing mean-

winning over to their views men from the law-and-order side, until the fillbustering element were a majority of the Democrats. Their prin-cipal argument used to Southern members was that Hayes' policy would be a continuation of the bayonet rule,—that four years of Hayes meant twelve years of Grant. The Northern dilipactering Democrats would say that they had filibustering Democrats would say that they had for years been trying to relieve them from carfor years been trying to relieve them from carpet-bag rule and oppression, and that it was the
duty of Southern members to stand by them.

-that it was cowardice to act otherwise. A
system of 'buildozing' was organized by
which letters were written, and telegrams sent
from the constituents of these gentlemen, insisting that they should change their course and
then the althouter.'"

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS. Democrats!"
"It was evident that the South "It was evident that the Southern members, in the main, cared but little for Tilden personally, and that they did have a high appreciation of Mr. Hayes. They believed him to be an honest, upright man, who felt kindly toward them, and who could, if he had the courage to early out his own convictions, treat them not only fairly but generously. But they did not believe he would have the courage to disregard the wishes of the great leaders of his party, who, they supposed, favored a continuation of what they denominated the bayonet and carpetbag rule."

"And what part did you take in the matter?"

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

connected with it, or with the future of any po-litical party existing or to be created."
"What was the nature of the paper which Burke had?"
"The paper was simply a memorandum, with-out signature, stating, in substance, what the Nicholls Government would do in case it should be austained. It did not cover more than a half-page of letter-paper. The general idea of it was that the Nicholls Government would treat all citizens of Louisians fairly; that no person, should be punished for opinions' sake; that col-cred men should enjoy all the rights guaran-teed by the constitutional amendments. The memorandum embodied substantially an out-

Were there any suggestions as to bound carelina!"

"South Carolina was not mentioned in the conference, except in a general way of referring to
the policy which Gov. Hayes would be likely to
adopt—that of local self-government. The conference may have been two hours in length."

"What became of that memorandum!"

"I suppose Burke kept it; he certainly did not
give it to anybody, or offer to give it to anybody, that I saw or heard. It is all the paper of
any kind that was shown at the meeting."

HAYES' LETTER.

any kind that was shown at the meeting."

"Where is the letter of Gov. Hayes to you?"

"I thought I had it here among my papers. I have a number of letters from him. but I don't find it, and suppose I must have left it at home."

"Can you remember the substance of it?"

"I can remember the substance, and, I think, the exact language. The letter was almost identically this:

Accept my thanks for your speech of Feb.

identically this:
Accept my thanks for your speech of Feb. —
I will not make statements to infinence results,
but, if the result is favorable, your understanding
of my policy will be found to be correct.

"That is the substance,—I think the very
language of the letter. There was not more
than six lines in it. It was a substantal indorsement of what I said in my speech of—I
believe the date was Feb. 20."

"What was your object in making that
speech!"

"My only purpose in any statement that I
made was to impress upon the opposition my
convictions as to the probable policy of Gov.

"What was your object in maxing the speech?"

"My only purpose in any statement that I made was to impress upon the opposition my convictions as to the probable policy of Gov. Hayes. If the opposition could be convinced that I correctly represented Gov. Hayes yiews. I thought that I could see a reasonable chance for a peaceful execution of the Electoral Count bill. I asked for no promises in return; no suggestion was ever made by me to anybody that certain things were to be done by the other side in consideration of certain things to be done by Gov. Hayes, should he be successful. No mention was ever made of the Speakership. In fact, as far as my name was connected with that office, nothing of the kind ever occurred to me until I saw the matter mentioned in the public prints after the inauguration of President Hayes. I never heard a suggestion about the Texas Pacific Railroad in connection with the matter. My ishors were directed exclusively to one purpose, and that was a peaceful solution of the Presidential succession. If my efforts contributed to that end, I am heartily glad of it. In looking back over my course at that time, I see nothing now that I did, or left undons, that I would not under the same chrounstances basten to do again. If my actions contributed to the achievement of a peaceful and orderly result, I am enturely satisfied. I thought I was doing a patriotic duty then; I think so now."

"Did Gov. Hayes was not consulted by me, or, so far as I know, by anybody, with regard to anything that was done by myself or others in connection with this matter. I have every reason to believe that be absolutely knew nothing about it, is an outline of the Wormley conference and of my effort to secure a peaceful salution of the Presidential difficuity."

SILVER.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE LIMITED obsciel Dissoled to The Chicago Tvibune. VASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—At less

it. The afternoon's debate was closed by ARIRMISH

seen four ex-members of the House—Dawes, seen, Hereford, and Voorhees—upon the mer in which the Sam Hooper bill demonest silver was passed. Sargent and Dawes med that it had sufficiently publicity. Voors and Hereford denied that the substitute read, and said that the people were ignorant he demonetization of the dollar. President ant was ignorant of it a year after he had need the bill, and John Sherman dered three years afterwards that there was change in the law affecting the silver dollar a legal-tender. The skirmish was prolonged till 6 o'clock, to the relief of those who had ared an executive session, with a repetition of e scene of yesterday on the confirmation of Alabama appointment.

To-morrow ing sils will speak, followed by pones, of Nevada, who has made great preparators, and who will answer the charge that he is large owner of mines and personally intersted in the bill. Alison, who is to close the confirmation of the bill. Alison, who is to close the commenced upon the amendments. Good adges predict that the bill, with the amendment adopted by the Finance Committee, and eported by Allison, will be passed by 50 yeas to 23 nays. If so, the bill must necessarily be returned to the House.

## LOUISIANA.

LETTER FROM ANDERSON'S COUNSEL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trioune.

VASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The following rom John Ray, counsel for the Return-rd, was received here to-day. It ex-

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Feb. 9.—Messrs. Shella-arger and Wilson—GENTLEMEN: I received your elegram yesterday suggesting the importance of naking every available Federal question in our roceedings in the case of Gen. Anderson. This will do, and I note the particular points. You aggest there is not a doubt but that a sait of error ill lie from the Supreme Court of the State that of the Interd States.

annot be exhausted until the final decision of the sigher Court, but the prisoner remains in custody, without right to find bail. This, then, makes more delay of less importance, although it will be ome relief, as the party in the meantime cannot be sent to the Penitentiary.

The conviction of Anderson and of the entire loand is a foregone conclusion here. Nothing can ave them if they are tried in the State Court. It makes no difference what the law and the evidence may be, the public prejudice, aided by the manuplation of the State law in forming a jury, makes conviction certain. They have no chance. I think explained this matter to you when last in Vashington. Under the statutes and Civil-Rights still this question can be reviewed by the Supreme court of the United States in a writ of error from ur Supreme Court, but in the meantime you see he consequences. We are in a bad condition, and with no help or no hope. Anderson is as innocent

rd. Yet he has been convicted. God help us!
JOHN RAY.

SERSON'S APPLICATION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

SEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 13.—This morning, in the motion for a new trial in the Anderson is came up, the defense filed additional unds that the accused could prove by Littled that he never had any connection whatever in the forgery and the uttering of forged repas, to which fact Littlefield had already tested before the Congressional Committee in ishington; that Littlefield, after a ur's absence, had clandestinely returnand hidden himself until after evidence had closed and the argument openthereby depriving the accused of his testiony. The accused can also prove by Col. charie (Democrat) that he was not present at a opening of the returns from Vernon Para; that the Democratic Clerks made errors in returns for which they could also have been ade to answer a criminal charge. The incorctness of the Returning Board proceedings by ollins, the stenographer, were often referred during the proceedings. The motion was intimued till Friday.

#### NOTES AND NEWS. THE PRO-RATE BILL.

nal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The Iowa pooline railroad lines, except the Chicago, Burling-on & Quincy, are vigorously opposing the Kan-as Pacific Pro-rate bill. The grounds of their opposition appear to be that the bill will have the effect to cheapen transcontinental freights by making the Kansas Pacific a competitor with the Union Pacific, and that when the cheapening

a part of it under their traffic arrangements with
the Union Pacific. That is, if freight going from
Chicago to San Francisco now costs \$100, and
there is a cheapening of \$10, this loss will have
to be divided among all the roads carrying it.

IMPORTANT CURRENCY BILL.

The House Banking and Currency Committee
is said to have practically agreed to a bill to
substitute greenback for National Bank circulation. The bill provides that greenbacks shall
be receivable for all public and private dues
except where coin is expressly stipulated. The
Committee has invited representatives of New
York National Banks to appear before them
on Friday, to give their opinion as to the best
machinery to execute the provisions of the bill.
The bill also provides that these notes shall be
receivable at the Treasury at par for 4 per cent
bonds.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

receivable at the Treasury at par for 4 per cent bonds.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

The President has reversed the decision of the Commissioner of the Land Office, and declines to remove the Land Office from Eau Claire to Chippewa Falls, Wis. There has been a long contest over this matter between Gov. Pound and Judge Humphrey, and while Pound was successful with the Land Commissioner, Humphrey carried the day with the President.

\*\*MONTGOMERY BLAIR\*\*

will to-morrow speak upon his Electoral-count resolutions in the Maryland Legrislature. He will renew the charge that there was a bargala to secure the execution of the Electoral-count law, which was made by Democrats whom he calls members of the Tom Scott railroad squad. Blair recommends the passage of Dudley Field's quo-warranto bill, and the inauguration of Tilden. He says it would not require skty days to do this, and it could be done easily.

DISTRICT-GOVERNMENT BLL.

days to do this, and it could be done easily.

DISTRICT-GOVERNMENT BILL.

In the House to day, Mr. Blackburn, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill providing a form of government for the District. The main provisions have been published.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The bill prepared by the Sub-Committee on Banking and Currency—Representatives Ewing, Buckner, and Phillips—for the voluntary retirement of the National Bank-note circulation, and substitution for it of Treasury notes, was considered by the full Committee to-day, but not acked on. Consideration will be resumed next Friday. A member of the Sub-Committee says a majority of members of the Committee favor the bill.

ENDICTMENTS.

The following indictments were reported by the Grand Jury to-day: W. B. Moore and A. T. Randall, conspiring against H. V. Boynton: W. B. Moore, libel against H. V. Boynton.

# THE RECORD.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—Mr. Kernan presented the memorial of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, signed by the officers thereof and a large number of business men, members of that organization, remonstrating against the passage of the Süver bill, and setting forth the inconvenience of silver in commercial transactions. Laid on the table.

Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported adversely on the petition of certain citizens of New York, asking for an appropriation from the Chinese Indemnity fund to aid persons in certain provinces of China, who are now suffering on account of the famine. He said that the Committee was unanimously of the opinion that it was utterly impossible to get any relief to the sufferers, and, besides, any attempt to devote the Chinese Indemnity fund to that purpose would lead to discussion.

Mr. Sargent reported, with an amendment, the Senste bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic seas, known as the Howgate bill. Placed on the calendar.

of September, 1877, to the 31st day of January, 1878, inclusive.

Mr. Porsey said last summer an order was made shoissing many pension agencies, and its believed one of the results was that many pensioners did not receive their money promptly. He had applied at the Interior Department to know the cause of the delay, and the Commissioner of Pensions informed him he must apply to the Pension Agent at New Orleans, therefore he submitted this resolution, as he had no desire to apply to the Pension Agent. The resolution was agreed to.

the Pension Ageal. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) called up the House joint resolution declaring that a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits is inexpedient, which was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, and then laid aside, and the Senate resumed consideration of the Silver bill. Mr. Merrimon spoke in favor thereof. He pursued, in the main, the same line of argument as in his speech of some days ago.

Mr. Saunders supported the bill, and said he was opposed to all amendments, and would vote for it just as it came from the House. The cry about this country being overbardened with silver in case this bill should become a law, was nothing but a scarcrow. If all the mints of the United States should be out to work and run day and night until the next session of Congress they would not colm more than \$1 for each person in the country. It was the continued tink-ring at our finances by Congress that created distrust among the people. If it could be announced to-day that the Silver bill had passed it would carry more joy to the hearts of the people than was experienced when it was announced that Abraham Lincoln had struck the chains from four millions of people. Congress could not legislate money into the pockets of the people, but it could so legislate as to encourage our industries.

Mr. Allison, in charge of the Silver bill, asked that it he negerification in the process of the structure of the structure of the silver bill, asked that it he understood by unanimous consent that

could not legislate money into the pockets of the people, but it could so legislate as to encourage our industries.

Mr. Allison, in charge of the Silver bill, asked that it be understood by unanimous consent that on Friday next the Senate would continue in session until the pending bill and all amendments should be disposed of.

After debate, it was understood by unanimous consent that a vote should be taken on Friday next.

Mr. Sargent opposed the bill as tending to stain our national bonor by repudiating a sacred obligation, and said: "I believe it will disastrously affect American industry by an improper and undiscriminating reduction of custom dues; that it will furnish coin under the deceitful appellation of a dollar to underpay the wages of labor, and thepitance of the pensioner; that it gives unconsclonable sdwantage to the speculator of silver at the expense of the Government and people, while it banishes gold from the country.

Mr. Hereford argued that the act of 1873 demonstring silver was not known to the country when it was passed. He also read an extract from a speech of James A. Garfield, recently delivered in Ohio, to the effect that he did not know the act of Feb. 12. 1873, demonstrized silver, when it was before the House of Representatives.

Mr. Dawes argued that the bill demonstring silver was thoroughly examined and discussed. He denied that the demonstrizing silver was thoroughly examined and discussed. He has no spread before the public and so deliberately examined. The bill, before it became a law, was sent to distinguished financiers and bankers throughout the country, and they replied, some favoring and some opposing the bill. He read at some length from the replied from bankers and others in regard to that bill and the effect of it becoming a law.

Mr. Voorbees, said he knew the ingenaity of the Senator from Massachusetts (Dawes) from long years of service with him in the House of Representatives, but he (Voorhees) reiterated everyword of his remarks a few days ago to the effect that lator as was J. A. Garfield, who was then Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, recently acknowledged in a speech in Ohio that he did not know the bill passed?

Mr. Maxey said on the Oth of April, 1876, in this Senate, John Sherman, then Chairman of the Committee on Finance, in response to a question from him (Maxey) said no law had passed demonetizing silver. That was three years after the passage of the bill.

monetizing silver. That was three years after the passage of the bill.

Mr. Jones (Nev.) then took the floor with the understanding that he would proceed with his remarks to-morrow.

Adjourned. Mr. Rice (O.), Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill granting pensions on ac-count of wounds, etc. contracted in the service of the United States since March 4, 1861; for the

payment of arrears of pensions, and for the resto-ration to the rolls of the names of invalid pension-ers, stricken therefrom on account of disloyaity. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made

the special case then awar into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the Whole, with Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the whole with Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, the peding amendment being to strike out the section prohibiting the appointment of civilians to the rank of Second Leutenants when no more vacancies occur than can be filled by the next graduating class of the Academy.

The section which brovides that when a cadet has once matriculated at West Point no other appointment from the same district shall be unded during the same district shall be unded during the same house of the same district shall be made during the same house of the same district shall be made during the same house of the same district shall be made during the same house of the same death or physical disability, was stricken out.

Mr. Clymer officed an amendment broviding that only such number of graduates of the Military Academy in one year shall be entitled to appointment to Second Lieutenant as are required to fill vacancies in that gradue caristing July 1 each year-mined on the basis of the standing of the graduating class, and hereafter no supernumerary officers shall be attached to any corps of the same, and all graduates of the Academy not statched to the army under the provisions of this act shall be discorded in graduation from the Academy.

Mr. Southard, in supporting Mr. Clymer's amendment, referred to the evil of a large small graduates of the Academy not statched to the evil of a large smalling arms to the proper small the same history of the work of the proper small the same history of the same discorded the proper small the same history of the same discorded to the evil of a large smalling arms to the proper of the proper of

tensian interested no reflection un Southern Representatives. he (House) was plact to hear it. The remark which he had made had been beaded in his do any that he had been gentlemen's senarks. It had misunderstood it, then justice impelled him to say that he had he had neerstood to, however, as a reflection on every Southern member, as a statement that the remark of the groutleman from South Carolina (Alken) had been inspired by Southern hearthly to West Point, because, the had the had hearthly hearthly

Mr. Chairman, I have received hard hits in my time, and have learned to take them, and now I propose only to say this: there were brave men before Agamemon; there were brave men before he member from South Carolina (Alken), but I have never known of any brave men coming home from the war and boasting of the control of t

not any good reason why South Carolins and Louisians should not be saved from it. Therespon, of my own motion. It went to, my friend from Ohio (Roster) and made to him pretty much the remark that I now make. The reason why I went to him was because to had made a speech on this floor in which he declared what the President's policy would be, and he believed it, and I believed it. I said to that gentleman, "I fear there will be trouble unless you can satisfy these Southern gentlemenghis policy which you have declared to be the policy of the incoming Administration will be adhered to." He said to me, "What can I do?" I said, "I do not know. It is not my business, but I tell you the facts." He said, "I will see about it," and subsequently (I think the next day) he came back to me and showed me a letter signed by Mr. Hayes, which letter has since been published. I read it. He said, "Will that be satisfactory?" I said, "Mr. Foster, it is not me whom you have to satisfy; it is other gentlemen. To me it would not be satisfactory, but you must go to them and satisfy them that this bolley will be carried out." That was the last interview I said with Mr. Foster on the subject. What followed came to me from other persons. I had no part in a bargain, if it was made. I knew nothing of its terms, but I was told on the day the Vermont return had been put through the joint convention that these gentlemen from South Carolina were satisfied, and that there could be no good reason why the count should not proceed. I do not know how they were satisfied. I have never seen any member from Louisians about it. I only know that these gentlemen from South Carolina were satisfied, and in so far as I had any influence I exerted it for the completion of the count. I did it in the interest of peace. I that there had been fraud or alteration in them. The Returning Board had eliminated certain voles which were claimed to have been cast through intimidation and fraud, and through the overawing influence of armed bodies of men in that State.

Mr. Hale's time expired before he had been able to conclude his statement, and his efforts for an extension of time were unavailing. The House was in an intractable humor, and would make no concession, but finally Mr. Hale rained his point partially by saying that he rose to a personal explanation. Under that claim he continued his remarks. He said that the action of the Returning Board had been sustained by the Electoral Commission, and that following that Hayee had been mangurated. He did not know what the agreement was, did not know that any existed, but he knew that whether the troops had been withdrawn from Louisians for constitutional reasons or as a matter of conciliation, the Nicholis Legislature had passed a resolution that it would discountenance any political prosecutions, and he knew and believed that the prosecution of members of the Returning Board were of that kind. He had signed the dispatch referred to, because he did not believe these men ought to abandom them. Mr. Ellis worth made an effort to get a hearing on Mr. Hale's plea of personal explanation, but failed. Mr. Ellis (La.), who had been out of the hall during the discussion, and who had evidently been ill-informed of the purpose of Hewitt's remarks Mr. Ellis worth made an effort to get a nearing un Mr. Hele's pies of personal explanation, but failed.

Mr. Ellis (La.), who had been out of the hall during the discussion, and who had evidently been ill-informed of the purpose of Hewitt's remarks about him, obtained the floor, and, assuming that Hewitt had held himself and his colleagues responsible for the Presidential bargain, declared that the lip which uttered the assertion that Louislans or any representative of Louislans had ever bartered or anoght to barter or entertain a proposition to barter away the interests of the Democratic party or interests of the whole people of the Union in the election of Samuel J. Tilden lied in heart and lied in his foul throat. He then went on to relate the conference at Wormley's Hotel, mentioning as the actors on that occasion, himself, E. A. Burke, of Louislans, and Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, on the Democratic side, and on the Republican side Mr. Garfield, Mr. Foster, ex-Gov. Donnison, Stanley Matthews, and Senator (now Socretary) Sherman. He declared there was no bargain; that the only matter which transbired was an interchange of views, and that he and his friends relied upon the assurances of Mr. Hayes' close friends as to what were his views and sentiments in regard to Louislans and South Carolina. These gentlemen had pledged nothing for Mr. Hayes. They had bound him by no promise, by no pledge. The language they had held was: "We know him; we know his sentiments towards the South. We know he believes in the self-government of those States, and, without speaking authoritatively for him, we will say that, in our opinion, he will give the blessing of free government to those States; that he will lift them-from the blood and dust in which they have been trampled, and that (in the language of Mr. Foster) the flag shall float there over free States, and no longer over conquered and abject provinces."

Mr. Davis (N. C.)—Was there any agreement that members of the Returning Board should not be prosecuted?

rise for the purpose of closing the debate on this amendment.

"Ommhittee, by a vote of 120 to 46, determined to use.

After several motions to adjourn had been voted down, Mr. Durham moved that when the House next go into Committee of the Whole the debate should close in one minute.

After some confusion and delay the House again went into Committee of the Whole, the debate on the bill to close in one hour.

Mr. Conger desired to call the attention of the gentleman from New York (Hewitt) to some extraordinary statements he had made, and to what seemed to him a verv unsatisfactory reply to questions asked him. If he understood the gentleman right he had said in his place on the floor the Presidency was sold out, but no Northern man sold it. The gentleman said that the Presidency had been sold out.

Mr. Hewitt arose to reply.

The gentleman said that the Presidency had been sold out.

'Mr Hewitt arose to reply.
Mr. Conger—I don't yield.
Mr. Hewitt—I will not allow any gentleman to put words into my mooth.
Mr. Conger assured him that he was trying to keep the words out of the gentleman's mouth. [Laughter.] The language which the gentleman had used was, that no Northern man had sold out. What: The Presidency, intimating that a Southern man had. He had made no reply as to that. There was another proposition to which he had made no reply. The gentleman had said that a proposition had been made to him to sell out. What: The Presidency! Not to buy. When the House and country had been exper and anxious to learn those new developments about the gentleman's selling out, the gentleman had come forward and quoted from reports which had been printed for mosiths. The gentleman had stated that a proposition had been made to him to sell the Presidency, not to buy it. Was that a satisfactory answer to give to a charge made by the gentleman from South Carolina that he (Hewitt) had sold out? Was it an answer to tell the House that he had a proposition to buy the Presidency, which he had not accepted? He asked the gentleman to follow up his remarks and tell him who made the proposition to him to sell the Presidency.

Mr. Hewitt—Nobody. lency.
Mr. Hewitt-Nobody.
Mr. Conger-I den't yield. [Laughter.]
Mr. Hewitt-I want to answer you as you go

Mr. Howitt—I want to answer you as you go along.

Mr. Conger (continuing) said that Mr. Hewitt had stated that assurances had been made to him that the troops would be withdrawn if the Commission's work could go on, and he had been shown a general letter of Mr. Hayes stating his views. Did the gentleman think that statement would satisfy the country, when he had made assurances that such a proposition had been made to him? [Laughter.] isty the country, when he had made assirances that such a proposition had been made to him? [Laughter.]

Mr. Finley said in his opinion the time of the House had been spent more foolishly to-day than on any day of this session. The gentleman from New York (Hewitt) had stated that a proposition had been made to him by J. Madison Wells to sell out the Presidency. He (Finley) desired to add that the hoary-headed old rascal and his fellow-conspirators had been indicted in Lonisiana, and that one of them had been convicted; and yet to-day members of Congress, of the House and Senate, and members of the Cabinet, were sending to this convicted criminal letters of condolence. Not only that, but, if the papers spoke trally, there was even now a serious discussion in the Cabinet over a proposition of sending the army.

Mr. Townsend—They should not have been taken away into Louisiana to wrest from the hands of the law the convicted criminal.

Mr. Hanna rose to discuss the Academy bill, but was interrupted with laughter and cries of "That's not the subject we are on." He, however, persevered in his purpose, saying that the Democrats from the South and Republicans from the North.

a matter for common consent, and not coer-

not the subject we are ou. He, nowever, persevered in his purpose, saying that the Democrats from the South and Republicans from the North did not be two wears about Samue? J. Tilden.

Mr. Sparks quoted from the letters written by Wells to Senator West and J. H. Madox, in which the applied for help to proceed with the count in Louisiana, in order to show that the vote of Louisiana had really been offseted for sale.

Mr. Foster said that it had not been his good fortune to hear the opening remarks of the gentleman from New York (flewitt), but in the remaining of the which had not been published to the world time and again, unless it was a statement that he had reason to believe that some bargain had been made with some Louisians gentlemen. There had been no bargain made so far as he if Yotter yas concerned. He never knew of any. For Minnelf, he had condition of the country. He had desired a peaceful solution of the Electoral Count bill. He had voted for it against many of his party friends, because, he believed it was immensely more important to the country that that question should be resident. Solution of the Country that that question should be resident of the country that that question should be resident of paces or Tilden should be President. When the fillings or Tilden should be Tresident. When the fillings or Tilden should be Tresident. When the fillings or Tilden should be resident processed to the country that that question should be settled in a peaceful, orderly manner, than that either Hayes for Tilden should be resident processed to the country that that the knew what Gov. Hayes he fellings were on the question of peace or strife had been involved. He had thought then that he knew what Gov. Hayes he fellings were on the question of peace or strife had been involved. He had thought then that he knew what Gov. Hayes he had been made. He did not know that at that time the gentleman from New York (Hewitt) was playing any important part in that case until after he had come to him the first part of the fo

generally falling barometer.
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Feb. 13-Midnight. 

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 13.—The Western Association of Wholesale Druggists opened its annual meeting in the Galt House to-day. A large number of leading druggists from the West and Northwest, including the cities of Chicago, Pittaburg, Burlington, Cinciunati, St. Paul, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Nashville, St. Louis, and Milwaukee, were present. Arthur

### CASUALTIES.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Frib ins.
PittsBUEG. Pa., Feb. 13.—A. N. McGonnigle, me-keeper at the Union Depot, was instantly time-keeper at the Union Depot, was instantly killed at 8 o'clock this forencon, by being run over by a locomotive which was backing out from the Union Depot platform. The wheel passed over his head, crushing it into a snapeless mass. He was employed as a clerk in the freight department of the Baltimore & Ohio Road for several years. Last October he ac-Master Butler. Mr. McGonnigle was about 48 or 50 years of age. He leaves a family of four grown children, two sons and two daughters. His son Robert is agent of the Pennsylvania Road at East Liberty. Another son, the Rev. John Mccoonnigle, is a prominent and highly-respected minister at Parker City.

About 10 o'clock this morning the Erie express on the Fort Wayne Road collided with the East-bound freight near Homewood, in this county. Engineer Wilson and Fireman Plough, of the freight-train, were killed. The men lived in Allegheny City, whither their remains were taken. Both trains were wrecked. The accieent is said to have occurred by a misunderstanding of running order.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—Capt. Merriman, of the revenue marine service, having been ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the wreck of the Metropolis, reports that the fragments of the wreck are unusually small, and her rottenness is so ap-

parent that there was but one opinion as to her nseaworthiness.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—In the investigation PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—In the investigation into the causes of the loss of the Metropolis to-day several witnesses testified to having beard the Captain say after the wreck that he had been told by Mr. Lunt. one of the owness, that if he had any accident not to make any half-way business about it. If he made a wreck of the ship he should make it a good one. This was corroborative of that heretofore given by Paul J. White, engineer, and A. J. Newton. Capt. Ankers will be examined to-morrow.

WRECK OF A WHALER.
SAN FRANCISCO Feb. 18.—The whaling bark
Roman, of New Bedford, Mass., was wrecked
Jan. 2 on the coast of Lower California, about forty miles north of Cape Lazarel. She struc a sand-bar at night, and soon broke up. The crew escaped in boats, and arrived here on the steamer Newbern yesterday.

### CANADA.

Mr. Davis (A. C. )—was there any agreement that members of the Returning Board should not be prosecuted?

Mr. Ellis—None.

Subsequently Mr. Ellis again obtained the floor to make a personal explanation, and retracted all the offensive allusion to Mr. Hewitt in his remarks, saying he had been assured by that gentleman and other friends that he had been entirely misinformed.

The debate closed, and the comparatively prosy business of the bill was resumed. For the hour or two that this personal and political skirmish lasted, the scenes in the House were of a highly excited character. The members on the Republican side seemed to enjoy keenly the internectine war on the opposite side of the chamber, and were most eager in the encouragement of Alken, Ellis, and other sntagonists whom Hewith had on hand, and Conger was constantly and irrepressibly on his feet seeking to send poisoned arrows into the enemy's camp. The remarks made by Mr. Garfield were delivered with even more than his usual earnestness and vehemence, and the applanse which greected them from his own side of the House was hearty and spontaneous. But with all the confusion and excitement of helve seek, there was an entire absence of any danger-one element of helve seeking to send polane entire absence of any danger-one element of the consideration and excitement of the scene, there was an entire absence of any danger-Honors Paid to the Governor-General at Montreal—The Greec-Canucks—Financia -Winnipeg-The Scareat Quebec-To

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 13.—There were a number of Chicagoans present at the grand ball in honor of the Governor-General last night, including Potter Palmonary 1

But with all the confusion and excitement of the scene, there was an entire absence of any dangerous element or bitter party feeling. It only seemed to be peculiarly relished and enjoyed as a pleasant contrast to the daily duliness of the sessions of the House.

Mr. Reagan's amendment was rejected and Mr. Clymer's agreed to, and the bill was reported to the House, but, without action, the House adjourned.

FURNITURE.

Attempts of the Leading Men to Secur Shorter Credits and Longer Purses. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns. NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The furniture-maker

held two sessions to-day, with no action of im

Mr. Kehr, of New York, thought differently. In this position he was not sustained by his colleagues.

Mr. Metcalf, of Chicago, was willing to agree

to try and induce the members of the North-western Furniture Exchange to adopt a system of short credits, but did not think the Conven-

of short credits, but did not think the Convention had the power to compel them to do so. The resolutions offered by Mr. Brown, providing for the division of the country into five geographical sections, and the placing of each in the hands of the Board of Trade which has jurisdiction over that particular territory, for the management of failures therein, was referred. Mr. Brown explained that the object was to provide a system whereby a case of bankruptev in any specified section of the country could be handled by one man, instead of by five, as at present.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Lake Region, partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain or snow areas, variable winds mostly from the east, stationary or higher temperature and generally falling barometer.

To-day his Excellency attended the Convention of McGill College, when the Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him. The address by the Chancellor, and the reply by the Governor, were delivered in Greek. The atten-tion paid to the Vice-Royal party by the citizens

exceeds all anticipation. They are halled with unbounded cothusiasm wherever they go.

Offers by Capadians in the States have been made to come in a regiment here for service in the East, if England engages in a war with Rus-

held two sessions to-day, with no action of importance as a result. The questions of credits and the Bankruptcy law were discussed with considerable difference of opinion.

Regarding credits, Mr. Brown, of New York, had given the subject much thought, and was at a loss what action should be taken by the Convention. It would be difficult to enforce any rule they might adopt. He was fearful that the Convention did not possess the power to hind any man not to sell his own goods on credit if he desired to do so.

Mr. Blackstock, of Wisconsin, doubted his power to pledge the Northwestern Furniture Exchange to limit the length of credit. It was

ruptev in any specified section of the country could be handled by one man, instead of by five, as at present.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Bankruptes, read a paper embracingthe views of the New York Board, on the subject of failures, and suggesting certain modifications and amendments of the present Bankrupt law.

A general discussion followed, and the fact was developed that the Convention was divided as to what action should be taken upon the question.

Mr. Henshaw, of Cincinnati, said his delegation was instructed to vote for the unconditional repeal of the present law, and Mr. Duvall, of Loutsville, said that he had come to the Convention with similar instructions.

Mr. Angle, of Chicago, was not instructed, and would not ask for a repeal of this law. He was in favor of an amendment doing away with Registers, and thus preventing compromises and fraud.

Mr. Blackstock, however, from the same Exchange, was in favor of repealing the law, as was also Mr. Kehr, of New York, who looked upon it as nothing more nor less than legalized fraud.

Mr. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, was in favor of reteal, and Mr. Metcalf, of Boston, was in favor of on amendment, as were also Mr. Brown, of New York, Mr. Holmes, of Boston, Mr. Gardner, of New York, and Mr. Whittelsey, of Chicago.

The delegates hope to conclude their labors to-day.

william H. Mitchell, son of the Hon. Peter Mitchell, has been committed for trial in connection with the alleged stealing of a promissory note claimed by his late partner.

Two specimens of phosphates have been brought here from the Ottawa Valley, weighing respectively 1,500 and 8,000 pounds. They are very fine.

The Papal Zonaves in this city have resolved to wear mourning for the Pope for three months.

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.\*\*

Winnipzo, Man., Feb. 13.—Two thousand five hundred cattle will leave Montans for Manitoba in the spring.

The Red River Transportation Company intend placing two steamboats on the Assimboine during the coming season to run between Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg, —the proposed freight rate to be 25 cents per bushel.

Oats are selling at Winnipeg at 35 cents per bushel cash; wheat, 60 cents. The Hudson Bay Company are paving 70 cents, —pne-third cash, and the balance in goods.

The want of snow in the price of lumber here. Government advertises for tenders by the 31st a rise of 40 per cent in the price of lumber here. Government advertises for tenders by the 31st March for the building, track-laying, etc., necessary to complete the sixty-three miles on the Pembina Branch Railway between St. Boniface and the boundary-line; also for tenders by the 18th of February for square and flatted timber for the same work. That portion of the road in Minnesota uncompleted will be built during the coming summer. The contract for the latter has not yet been awarded.

\*\*Succial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.\*\* Quebec, Feb. 18.—It is reported that the Quebec Government contemplates removing the seat of Government to Three Rivers, owing to the later hoss.

The ex-Treasurer of Quebec City is being examined under oath, and declares that the deficit recently discovered in his accounts had existed six years, and none of the Corporation were aware of it.

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.\*\*

Tornor, Feb. 18.—Archibishop Lynch has issued a pastoral setting forth the faithfulness

At Wickham, Sunday night, a house belonging to Daniel Reardon was burned. Reardon, wife, and four children perished in the flames. The neignbors knew nothing of the catastrophe till morning, when the charred remains were found in the debris.

THE INDIANS.

YANKTON, D. T., Feb. 12.—Advices from the Spotted Tail Agency are to the effect that last week Charlev Smith, a half-breed, accompanied by several Indians, crossed the Niobrara River into Nebraska and stole seven horses, with which they recrossed the Niobrara to the Indian reservation. Smith was arrested by the military, and placed in the guard-house. On Saturday evening, a short time after he was confined, he undertook to take his life by shooting himself in the left breast, but his aim was too high, and the ball passed through his body without producing a fatal wound. He said he had no money to defend himself in the courts, and would rather die than be taken to Yankton. Smith will recover.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

From the Hon. Thurlow Week INDORSING

Loan & Trust

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The rehearing in the case in the case in the case in the case of t

three duly the for the four tree appeared for the four tree appeared for the four the four the Collector.

After a gooddeal of general appeared for the Collector.

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of the 20 per cent addition of South Chicago by the went on to say that the Cipe by adding to the assessing from the

duce result sought by Counter beried by law.

The County Board, by I that the personal property ally assessed, would pay to of Gook County, and Increthereof so that the personal per cent of the total taxes.

The State Board, acting also came to the conditates of Cook County and law that the personal area of the conditates of Cook County and the cook County for the total taxes viz.: equals 30.587, 013 divided as originally assessed, the cook County found ought to be paid of the total caxes of Cook County found ought to be paid of the cook of the county found ought to be paid of the cook of the county found ought to be paid of the county found and and and affecting the result. Total valuation of proper County Board.

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And this was always of two Boards sitting of two Boards sitting of two Boards sitting to correct the same evito court his lilegal method were compelled to was originally determined by the same seased at the average cook County. But the cook County. But the feelative proportion the cluster proportion the county Board was the catent, he claim the county Board was that extent, he claim transted relief.

Mr. Wilson next colegal power of the Cohanging the figures property when the St the original valuation. The Court would not, tion to the law, the execution of which and irregularity, whe was to produce equal in regard to the powdive relief in such a other case of the Town Mississuppi Railway of that of the First Nativa, Cook, 77 id., 622 mg his possition, that such relief as that promisely, unlawfully unon his clients, a but two judgments again claimed that the Counterlief.

or by equalized property.

The Matter 1 Advise

Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIE After Using Them for Several Years.

New York, Jan. 1877.—Dana Sin: Having for our real years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, saffer experiencing their efficacy with full considerant is no loss a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pilis are resorted to as often as occasion requires and siways with the desired effect. The Ready Relicannon be better described than it is by its name. We shall not be the proposed that the proposed their freely, since my property and their promised their freely, since my property and their promised their freely, since my property and their promised their property and my promised their property and promised their promised their property and their promised thei D. R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is The Only Pain Remedy FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Indrm. Crippled, Narrow, Journal of the Property of the County of the Property of th

## RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE

Will AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influensa,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Agus Cally

The application of the RRADY RELIEF to the or parts where the pain or difficulty extes will deseate and comfort. Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will few moments oure Cramps, Spasma, Sour Saunes, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diafries, Dysenter, Call Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains. Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWATS READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in value will prevent sickness or pain from change of water.

PEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever as ague and all other Maiarious. Billious Scarlet, Typhoto Yellow, and other Pever (added to 1)

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures: so quick, so raid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that Every Day an Increase in Flesh and

Weight is Seen and Felt, THE GET BLOOD PURIFIER

cressing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all
remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrotnics,
Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only per
tive cure for Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel, Disbetes Pross. Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine. Breat's Diseases. Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, nined with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark billous appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Cured by Radway's Resolvent

PRICE, - - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER. ANY Arnon, Mich., April 30, 1875.—Dr. Rapway—Kind Sir. I have been taking your Resolvent Regulating Pills, and also using the Ready Relief alous on year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which has most emiment physicians of our Medical College pronounced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 27 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they sends all grone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of Resolvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of Resolvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of Resolvent, medicines from G. Grenvill. Please seed my your book "False and True."

MRS. C. KRAPP.

Dn. Radway—Kind Sir: I take the liberty to addressy you again. My health is greatly improved by the used your medicines. Three of the tumors are esterogeneened the fourth is nearly so. Dropy is goods, being still improving, and my weight decreasing very fear, have had a great many calls this summer to inquire of the wonderful cure your medicine has done for ms. Common the control of the contro We are well sequainted with Mrs. Erap?. As a meatinable lady, and very benevoient. She has been means of seiling many bottles of the Resolvent y me druggists of Am Arbor, to persons smitched with internal tumors. We have heard of some wonderful confected by it. Yours respectfully mean Act a Ch. Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18, 1875.

# DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

Perfectly tasteless, eleganity coated with swell pures, requisite, purify, cleanae, and strongthen. By pures, requisite, purify, cleanae, and strongthen. By pures, requisite, purify, cleanae, and strongthen. By an analysis of the law seek. Liver, Bowes, Kidney, Bladder, Revous eases, Headache, Constipation, Coativeness, Industrial motion of the Bowes, Piles, and all derangement to internal viscers. Warranted to effect a put of the Internal viscers. Warranted to effect a put of the Internal viscers. Warranted to effect a put of the Internal viscers. Warranted to effect a put of the Internal viscers. Warranted to effect a put of the Internal viscers. Warranted to effect a put of the Internal viscers. To deleterious drugs. For Constipation, Invariant Piles, Fullpess of the Blood of the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nauses, Hearthen, Disquist of Yood, Fullpess of weight of the Stomach Statistics of the Blood of the Stomach, Nauses, Hearthen, Disquist of Yood, Fullpess of the Stomach, Nauses, Hearthen, Disquist of Yood, Fullpess of Heathers, Flutterings at the Heat, Chokins and Suffocating sensation, when it is first posture, Juneaes of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Ferrand Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Personation, Yellownees of the Stim and Eyes, Fain in the Sight, Ferrand Liberted Control of the Stim and Eyes, Fain in the Sight, Ferrand Liberted Control of the Stim and Eyes, Fain in the Sight, Ferrand Liberted Control of the Stim and Eyes, Fain in the Sight, Ferrand Control of the Stim and Eyes, Fain in the Sight, Ferrand Control of the Stim and Eyes, Fain in the Sight, Ferrand Control of the Stim and Eyes, Fain in the Sight, Ferrand Control of the Stim and Eyes, Fain in the Sight, Ferrand Control of the Stim and Eyes, Fain in the Sight, Ferrand Control of the Stimulation o

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Hon. Thurlow Week AY'S R. R. R. REMEDIE Them for Several Years. ing Them for Several Leving for sex.

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THURLOW WEED,

R. R. 'S READY RELIEF Forst Pains in from One to wenty Minutes. ONE HOUR b advertisement need any one suffer DWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE IN. It was the first, and is

ly Pain Remedy NE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

'S READY RELIEF AFFORD INSTANT EASE. a of the Kidneys, tion of the Bladder, mation of the Bowels, gestion of the Lunga, ore Throat, Difficult Breathing. Palvitation of the Heart, oup, Diphtheria, Influenca. oup, 1-19, 15 on the control of the drops in half a tumbler of water will in sure Cramps, Spanms, Sour Stomach, Headache, Diarrhea, Sour Stomach, Headache, Diarrhea, Police of Hadwars of always carry a bottle of HADWATS of with them. A few drops in water measor pain from champes of water. It much Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant. ER AND AGUE. AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is not in this world that will cure Fever and ar Malarious, Billious, Scarlet, Typhota, Fevers (aided by MADWAYS FILLS) WAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty came

6 Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and

. RADWAY'S arillian Resolvent

an Increase in Flesh and ight is Seen and Felt, BLOOD PURIFIER.

y Radway's Resolvent I have bad Ovarian Tumor in the ovels. All the doctors said "there was I tried everything that was recomming helped me. I saw your Resolvent tould try it but had no faith in it, beseed for twelve years. I took six bottles and one box or i saway's Pills, and two least Relief; and there is not a sign of the control of the

- \$1 Per Bottle. ORTANT LETTER. Mich., April 20, 1875,—Dr. Radway—ve been taking your Resolvent. Regarate outing the Ready Relief about one at tumors on the abdomen, which the hydricians of our Medical College process of the second of the Second Second of the Second Secon

Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address health is greatly improved by the use of the tumors are entirely rith is nearly so. Dropay is gone, health and my weight decreasing very fast. The provides the second so that the second second

EBERBACH & CO. . RADWAY'S ATING PILLS!

purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radpurify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radcourse of all disorders of the Stomels, Ridney, Bladder, Nervous and
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he Head, Deficiency of Persylvation,
Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Sight,
and Sudden Fluthers of Heat burnish.

Radway's Pills will free the system re-named disorders. Price, 25 conta Druggists.

ALSE AND TRUE. stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 35 THAT ASSESSMENT.

The Case of the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company Argued Once More.

set of Elaborate Calculations-The Matter Taken Under Advisement.

The rehearing in the case of the Merchants' Sav-less Loan & Trust Company vs. Mark Kimball, tent Town Collector, on a motion to restrain that the from collecting its personal taxes, came up perisy morning before Judges Parwell, Moore, toom. The case of the First National Bank at Collector Kimball, which was to have come fore Judge Moore, but which involved the points as the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Company case, was also heard before the Judges. Messrs. J. P. Wilson and John M. Kational Bank, and Judge Wallace, Corpora-counsel Bonfield, and City-Attorney Tuthil

After a good deal of general talk as to what scope After a good deal of general tank as to what scope the arguments should take, it was decided to argue the main questions in the case, viz.: those common to all the tax cases; that the case of the First actional Bank was to be considered as before Judge Moore, in the Superior Court; and that counsel hould, if possible, complete their arguments dur-ing the day.

MR. WILSON,
for the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company, referring to the previous hearing and Judge
Farwell's decision, said that the sole legal question
as to the validity of the assessment which was now
presented to the three Judges was as to the legality
of the 20 per cent addition to the personal property
of South Chicago by the County Board. He then
sent on to say that the County Board could equalise by adding to the assessment of one town and
subtracting from the assessment of anothor by equalizing between classes ise by adding to the assessment of another, or by equalizing between classes of property, provided they did not diminise the aggregate. They were also prohibited from mercasing the aggregate, except by such an amount as might be actually necessary and incidental to equalization. In this case they increased the aggregate by nearly \$2,500,000. More than that, they classified and acted on property by dissist, increasing the assessment of personal property over 12 per cent of all the value of personal property in Cook County. There was no attempt to equalize by adding and subtracting, so as to keep up the balance, but the County Board simply made aross increase of over \$2,250,000. Owing the machinery of the State Board and County Board there was a double corrective applied to the lines, the County Clerk, in extending the machinery of the State Board and County Board there was a double corrective applied to the lines, the County Clerk, in extending the machined could not be sustained. Their addition of \$2,250,000 to the personal property of Cook County, for the purpose of equalization, affected the relation between personal property of Cook County for the purpose of equalization, affected the relation between personal property of cook county for the purpose of equalization, affected the relation between personal property of the subsequent Mr. Wilson passed up to the absence of the answern Mr. Wilson passed up to the construction of the allowed the absencent Mr. Wilson passed up to the construction of the absence to the addition of the absence that the appears that the addition of the absence that the addition of the county of the absence that the addition of the county of the absence that the addition of the county of the absence that the addition of the addition of the county of

this point Mr. Wilson passed up to each of the

time Judges a copy of the following elaborate supprizations:
In the orinion given by Judge Farwell in this case, he had that the County Board, in equalizing by classes of posety, sere required to equalize each class in such maner that the agarcasts assessed value of each class sould not be materially increased. In the case at bar, estudiate the materially increased, in the case at bar, estudiate and account of the county was sought to be appeared to a seasoned value of personal property in the part of the county of the agarcast and the county of the agarcast allowed the county of the agarcast valuation of personal property in the part of South Chicago, thereby increasing the agarcast valuation of personal property in South Chicago by the sum of \$2,383,102. If the sum of \$83,40,12 or .0578 per cent had been added to South Chicago, and the same sum property of the residue of the county, the assessment is the South Town would have borne the same ratio to the sensonal property of the entire county as was proceed by the addition of 20 per cent to the South Town, willoud any deductions, showing that by reason of the large in the county as was properly of the cutting of the county of the county

1500k County.

18. 322,800 multiplied by .638 equals \$12,714,520, most to which County Board should have raised assument of personal property in South Chicago, if palliasion had been made without increasing agraits of assessment of personal property in Cook raise of assessment of personal property in Cook

Chicago. & \$20 minus \$11,910,508 equals \$804,012. Which should have been added to assessment bicago to produce result sought by County , , 612 divided by \$11,910,508 equals .0878 per cent, should have been added to South Chicago to pro-result sought by County Board in the method pre-

ed by law. e County Board, by its equalization, determined 

lear anid 131 per cent of the taxes, or 198795721825502.
The following computations show the proportion of the taxes of Cook County, which the County Board found ought to be paid by the personal property of south Chicago, and the proportion of the same which would be eath by South Chicago, if the increase had been 0878 per cent. Instead of 20 per cent: (In this computation railread property is omitted, it to affecting the result.)

County Board.

September 1999 personal property South 14, 292, 810 Stanized value personal property South Chicago.

14, 292, 810 divided by \$129, 325, 952 equals 1105 per cent of total taxes which County Board found should be paid by personal property South Chicago.

Toporty of Cook County causitzed by State Board: Personal property.

127, 793, 602 State.

127, 793, 602 State.

128, 793, 923 State.

129, 793, 923 State.

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1210, 504 State.

1210, 504 State.

1210, 504 State.

1220, 513, 513, 710, 828 Chicago.

Fermial property of South Chicago as equalized by addition (30%, and to this add the five cent added by the five cent of the ce

reportionate share of the entire assessed value of the properly of the county.

Ascraling to the original assessment-books, compared to the original assessment-books, compared to the county, which would have been more than a proportion of same. By the additions made yield county and state Boards, complainant is called the to pay \$4230-179710828 or 1-191 of the taxes of Cox County.

main reoperation of same. By the additions made by the tax of state Boards, complainant it called the by the to many and State Boards, complainant it called the by the to many and the provided by the called the control of the taxes. Dispatch of the taxes of the called the called

In the afternoon

MR. JUDAH

endeavored to show that the First National Bank
was improperly assessed, as all National Banks
was improperly assessed, as all National Banks
was a sophosed to State banks. He claimed that
acre was nothing in the statute directing the
complainants to go before the County Board and
allect to the assessment, and urged that they
was to have the relief asked for as urged by Mr.

consistion of the collection of the city's revenue for 1877. He then proceeded to read from defendant's answer, and to refer at length to the testimony in the case. According to Mr. Bonfield, the complainant's charge that the County Board's action was illegal was something which had not been advanced in the bill, and which was only brought forward when the charge that the State Board had acted the gally was abandoned as untenable. Whatever fault there was in thir matter of levying taxes, said Mr. Bonfield, grew out of the errors, mistakes, and failures of Assessors to do their duty, and yet with the original assessment in this case complainants had no fault to find. The County Board were prohibited, it was true, from increasing the aggregate assessment except in so far as was necessary and incidental to a just and proper equalization. Clearly, the use of the words 'just and proper' implied that the County Board had some discretion in the matter. He contributed in making an assessment, and referred to Scammon vs. City of Chicago, 44 flt., 269.

Referring to Mr. Wilson's figures. Mr. Bonfield said he had had some tables prepared which he would pass up to the Court, and which would show that the assessments by the County Board certainly worked to injury to these complainants. Mr. Wilson's agrees, strange as it might appear, did not tell the truth. On the basis which he had assumed, and which was apparently not entirely familiar with the tables and what they were intended to show, which wasn't much to be wondered at, seeing they were prepared by subordinates to serve as a Roland for Mr. Wilson's Oliver. He therefore passed them up to the Court, with the remark that, if it bestowed long study on them, it might make something out of them. He then went on to read from the defendant's position in the case. In conclusion, he contended that if the law was followed strictly throughout the whole trouble lay with the Town Assessors and their unblushing the stread of the constitutional limitation of its indebteaness, accordi

KEMPER COUNTY.

A Judicial Farce in the Reconstructed State of Mississippi—Acquittal of Chisolm-Bull-dozers After Five Minutes' Deliberation by

dozers After Five Minutes' Deliberation by the Jury. In the United States Court at Jackson, Miss. Feb. 8, certain citizens of Kemper County, were tried on charge of obstructing Juage Chisolm in advocating his claims for a seat in Congress. Some of the parties to this suit are under in dictment for participation in the massacre of Judge Chisolm, his son, daughter, and friend McCiellan. Judge Chisolm was a Republican, and the Democrats attempted to prevent him from speaking in his own behalf as a candidate for Congress. The following report of the

trial is from the Jackson Times:

Charles Rosenhaum, who was the first witness on the part of the prosecution, testified in substance as follows: I am a native of Kemper County; knew Judge Chisolim; had been intimate with him for several years; also knew of his appointments to speak during the capsuss; (Tisolim appointed a meeting at Scoobs on a certain day, and the Democratis afterwards appointed the same time and place for a barbecue; communicated with Chisolim, who gave up holding his proposed meeting; Democratis held theirs, which was largely attended; saw several of the defendants present; "right smart" of excitement among the erowd, and a strong feeling against Chisolim manifested; many of the same crowd attended the meeting at DeKalb the succeeding day, which was also attended by a number of defendants; was at DeKalb on Saturday might prior to the election; reason why Dekalb the succeeding day, which was also attended by a number of defendants; was at Dekalb on Saturday might prior to the election; reason why Chisolm did not speak on that day was great excitement prevailed; erowd of about 100 marched around Chisolm's bouse and free oft pistols; never knew of any other procession marching around Chisolm's residence; procession marching around Chisolm's residence; procession was aecompanied by a band; many persons were armed, and noisy; the guns used were taken from the jall; don't know to whom they belonged; procession marched past Chisolm's house three or four times; heard of threats, and went to see John W. Gully, Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee, to arrange, if possible, for a peaceable meeting; failing to accomplish my purpose. I reported to Chisolm that a difficulty would be likely to occur if he attempted to speak there, and advised him not to speak, because I thought a personal difficulty between Chisolm and Welch might happen, and lead to a general difficulty; never heard any threat made by defendants; Judge Chisolm was at home with his family at the time the demonstration was made; saw persons shoot at his house, and afterwards saw bulletmarks on the same.

Cross examination: Saw Mr. Gully for the pur-

THE TURNGEMEINDE MASKED BALL.
To the Editor of The Tribuna,
the position, that a Court of Equity could give
the relief as that prayed for.
In conclusion, Mr. Wilson spoke of the burden
ignatily, unlawfully, and inequitably imposed
on his clienta, a burden, in fact, which was like
to judgments against a man in the same case, and
aimed that the Court should interfere for their
distrements against a man in the same case, and
the Conrt at this point adjourned for one hour.
In the afternoon

MR. JUDAH

deavored to show that the First National Bank
as improperly assessed, as all National Bank
as improperly assessed to State banks. He claimed that
the to the large delegation from the deni-monde who attended the ball. While I would give all due credit
to the large delegation from the deni-monde who attended the ball. While I would give all due credit
to the reporter who wrote that notice for his intention to make a correct statement, truth commels
me to say that, whatever the managers' efforts might
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me to say that where the chicago Turn

who wish to enjoy an evening of harmless fun, or who go to amuse themselves with the sight of others enjoyment, would know enough to stay away, or if they went to the ball would have no

reason to take exception to anything they might see there.

But when, as was the case this time, the managers assure inquirers that everything possible has been done to insure only a respectable attendance, and that the strictest oversight will be maintained to prefent any offensive conduct, people who attend do not expect to be obliged to choose between leaving the ball or remaining to have their sense of deceney outraged by the licentious conduct of men and women who seemed lost to all sense of shame, but fully alive to the fact that the Chicago Turngemeinde would tolerate whatever they might choose to do.

shame, but fully alive to the fact that the chicago Turngemeinde would tolerate whatever they might choose to do.

I can well understand that it is possible for some women of loose character to gain admittance to a ball in spite of the most conscientious efforts to prevent them; but when they become intoxicated and obscene, and, assisted by men as beastly as themselves, commit actions that make a respectable spectator flee their neighborhood in very shume, is it not possible to expel them from the hall? Or do the Chicago Turngemeinde consider them fit society for their wives, daughters, and sisters, and their conduct but an amusing part of the spectacle? Although in a pecuniary point of view the ball may be considered a success, it will be remembered with disgust by some who attended it, and unless the Turngemeinders are indifferent to the opinions of respectable people the money they have made will not entirely compensate them for the loss of confidence in them which they may experience.

STLVER.

SILVER.

A WORD WITH "THE NATION."
To the Editor of The Tribune.
EVERGREEN HOME, ONARGA, Ill., Feb. 11.-It would be interesting to know what reasons or arguments could have been adduced in favor of the demonetization of silver at the date of the legislation that 'dropped the silver dollar than the control the subject of the country had the subject. from the coin of the country, had the subject been brought before the people at that time for

Some of the great problems then agitating the minds of the country, and causing the utmos solicitude everywhere, embraced such questions as these, to-wit: How and when shall the bu ness of the country be again placed upon a solid coin foundation? How and when shall we es cape from this terrible necessity of doing business on a continually declining market? How and when will it be possible for us to redeem the greenbacks? How and when shall we be able to get down and out of the balloon in which we have been sailing so many years, until we have become fairly giddy, and do not know

where we are nor whither we are going?
Such were some of the great questions that
were then awakening the solicitude and agitating the minds of thinking men all over our

Now let us suppose that, under the circumstances then existing, and while the minds of society were preoccupied with such vital ques-tions as these, there could have been brought tions as these, there could have been brought together in any one of our great cities a thousand of the best and soundest business men of the country, to deliberate upon our financial condi-tion, to devise ways and means whereby busi-ness could be rescued from its unwonted haz-ards and be rendered more remunerative, and to suggest methods whereby the greenbacks could be redeemed and all commercial transac-tions be placed upon a safer and more reliable basis.

tions be placed upon a safer and more remove basis.

Now will some of the wise men who regard the gold dollar as the grand panacea for all our woes arise and explain: will they please tell us what would have been thought of the sanity of the man who in such a presence should have arisen and announced a series of resolutions as expressive of the sentiments of this meeting of the following import, to-wit:

\*\*Resolved\*\* That it is the deliberate opinion of this

the following import, to-wit:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this large body of representative business men from all parts of our country, in convention assembled, that the demonetization of the silver dollar is an indispensable condition to the restoration of conditions are the placing of business upon a safe, and permanent, and remunerative basis.

Resolved, That the greenbacks should be redeemed in standard gold coin with as little delay as possible.

deemed in standard gold com with as inside delay as possible.

Resolved, That is will greatly facilitate trade, bring financial relief to the country, give renewed confidence and courage to struggling business men, make work for thousands of iside laborers, and especially will it extend timely and to the debtor class of society, to require that all individual indebtedness shall be paid in standard gold coin.

Resolved, That the good of society, the credit, the honor, the very existence of our numerous corporations, require that their obligations, whether held by foreign or domestic hands, be paid in gold coin.

held by loreign or domestic manus, be paid in goin coin.

Resolved. That the credit, the integrity, the honor, the fair fame of our great and beloved country require that our State and National obligations shall be paid, interest and principal, in gold coin of standard weight and fineness.

Resolved. That our Representatives in Congress be instructed, and that our Senators be respectfully requested, to so shape the legislation of the country that it may become practicable to carry country that it may become practicable to carry out the foregoing resolutions, in all that they express and in all that they imply, and especially that the silver dollar be demonetized at the earliest day possible, and as an indispensable initiatory measure to the ultimate relief of the people.

ple.

Resolved, That these resolutions be forwarded to our Representatives and Senators in Washington and to the President of the United States.

Nicho study has to a spread, "in a spread of the control of the control of a pread," and the control of the con

sther ith and kernel of them, have been enacted into law at the suggestion of the Nation's pet Committee, and their work has been pronounced by the Nation to be very good,—even a lasting monument of profound wisdom!

It all comes to this thing: that what was readily seen by a large body of business-men, and our maginary convention of a thousand men representing the views and convictions of nine-tenths of the solid thinking men in the entire country who were then or who are now engaged in trade,—I say, it all comes to this then: that what was readily seen by a large body of business-men to be utterly false and rainous as remedial or recuperative measures when put into the form of resolutions, is regarded by the Nation as the quintessence of profound statesmanship and practical wisdom when enacted into law as a rule of action for a great country.

W.M. P. P.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS IN GOLD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—I dreamed the other night that a piece of suburban property which, since 1878, has produced a larger crop of taxes than anything else, was found to contain a gold mine, and that, with a facility confined wholly to dreams, I proceeded to take out the ore, and in less than three minutes had it milled, coined, and safely stowed away in different vaults in the city, and, with the above-named capital, was

ready for business.

Now, if my dream had simply confined itself to an arrangement of some discrepancies which have occurred between 1873 and 1878; or of buyto an arrangement of some discrepancies which have occurred between 1873 and 1878; or of buying a house, library, pictures, etc.; or of tracing my relationship to alleged aunts, uncles, and cousins, who swarmed down on me with their pedigrees duly made out and sworn to, I should hardly feel at liberty to recount it; but this dream of mine immediately went into positics and to mixing itself up with things generally.

Long before 10 o'clock the next morning it had been telegraphed to New York that this yast amount of money had suddenly made its appearance, and that the use to which it would be put was exceedingly indefinite. When the Gold Board opened it was evident there had been an occurrence. Every one seemed to have something he wanted to dispose of. At least they said so, and repeated the statement with such frequency, and reduces of face, and force of vocal utterance as to dispet any doubt of their sincerity. The general unanimity in this respect, however, discouraged negotiations. Gold opened at a premium of one cent, and in five minutes was offered at par. Here was resumption, only a little too much of it. In less than five minutes more it touched 99, then 98, and when 97 was reached the recollection of Black Friday was like the memory of a Presbyterian prayer-meeting. At 96 a cordon of police was called in, and about fifty maniacs taken away. At 98 a train was made up for the Insane Asylum at Utics, and when gold struck 90 there was no one but the auctioneer to hear it strike. Everybody had been carted off. Evidently my money was having some amusement, and I thought as these cheering reports came in strike. Everybody had been carted off. Evidently my money was having some amusement, and I thought as these cheering reports came in that each and every Goddess of Liberty stamped upon it was in a broad grin, with an evident tendency toward a wink in the exposed optic.

I thought Mr. Belmont received from Europe a telegram in language as follows, to wit:

a telegram in language as follows, to-wit:

As the hen for which we paid \$500,000 and sent over in 1873 or thereabouts has come home to roost, we suggest that you ask Jay Gould to see George William Curtis and carnestly request him to run down to Washington to urge John Sherman to implore the President to send a message to Congress and call their attention to the necessity for the immediate remonentiation of silver. We send another hen by next steamer.

I thought the next cablegram was the report of a letter sent by Earl Derby to Beaconsfield, in which the Noble Lord says:

The wonderful facility with which the Americans

THE STABILITY OF MONEY.

Promw. Brown's New Cutcolum on Political Economy.
Q.—Are the precious metals valuable because they are money?

A .- Reverse the question, and, so far as value

subtle question. Has the purchasing power of money altered or declined in the case supposed? Now it is evident that the alteration is on the side of wheat, not on the side of the money. The supply of money is the same. The yield of wheat, consumed in a season, may be very different in the course of next season. That cannot be predicted of money. A year's production can only have an infinitesimal influence on the vast volume, existing for ages, of the world's specie. Its power to purchase must continue unimpaired for very lengthened periods. It does look as if the purchasing power of money had declined, when this year a dollar only buys analf-a-bushel of wheat, whereas hast year it bought a bushel. But I think it is not so. If I am able to wrestle with one man and hold my own, neither party succeeding in throwing the other, and if a second approaches and, joining his strength with the first, casts me down, it would manifestly be untrue to say that my power had declined. Now this may be taken as an illustration of what we are considering. We will say \$5,000,000 bought the crop of wheat, \$5,000,000 of bushels, last year; and \$5,000,000 buys the crop of wheat, \$2,500,000 of bushels, this year. The supply of wheat has altered, but the power of money—by which we must ever understand labor-power—has not altered. There has been a decrease in the visible product of labor, but no decrease in the power of money, for this question has to be decided, not on the ground of quantity or price of produce, but on the ground of quantity or price of produce, but on the ground of quantity or price of produce, but on the ground of produce to a special produce at one-half its value, but its power to reward this year, a relative amount of labor, just as it did last year. The bakers this year will likely have to pay double what did last for their flour; and, though it may seem parodoxical to say so, it is nevertheless true that their money goes has far as ever in the purchase or reward of human labor,—has manifested not only the assessm

before the claims of less fortunate tollers, and engaging the toil of past area, wrapped up in our simple gold and silver coin, in the good work of protecting and siding the tollers of the present day. The fact of other cereals being produced in greater or less quantities alongside the wheat may complicate this subject somewhat; but it cannot, I think, alter or affect the principle now set forth. Thus we see that every fresh fact in political economy leads us to admire the wisdom which has provided that stable article, money, for the use of the human race.

APPRECIATIVE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. MENDOTA, Ill., Feb. 12.—I have been on the point of writing you a few words of encouragement many times the past few weeks for the point of writing you a few words of encouragement many times the past few weeks for the noble course you have taken on the silver question. It does not require much thought for a man whose whole soul is wrapt up in his work, as yours is, to write a few articles on any of the leading questions of the day, but it most assuredly does tax a man's mental energies to the utmost strain to furnish column after column of solid reating matter, week after week, and month after month, articles, too, full of good points, logical, argumentative, and pungent, so much so that they seem to be agrlow with a fire that penetrates the dullest intellects, and have already convinced the minds of thousands who were in a perfect muddle and bewilderment on this question. It thank you from the bottom of my heart for this great work, and sincerely hope that you will continue in the same track until success crowns your efforts. Your paper has been the means of educating quite a number of our people on the silver question. It take your daily from a train-boy, and have been deprived of it a few times during the last six or eight months, for the alleged reason that he had not enough to go round, and had to take the detestable Times, or go without. I mention this, because I see you wish to know the facts in the case. Your paper has a far better circulation here for the New York Tribuns for a great many years, and an ardent admirer of the able and outspoken manner in which it has come right out and exposed corruption wherever found, and lot lake the emanner in which it has come right out and exposed corruption wherever found, and lot lake the emanner in which it has come right out and exposed corruption wherever found, and lot lake the emanner in which it has come right out and exposed corruption wherever found, and lot lake the emanner in which it has come right out and exposed corruption wherever found, and lot lake the emanner in which it has come right out and exposed corruption wherever found, and lot lake the effects. corruption wherever found, antil of late I begin to see a decided change, particularly on the silver question. I give you some credit in helping to clear the film from my eyes, and enabling me to comprehend more clearly how the New York Tribunes stands since Gould has had a controlling interest in it. Yours for the right, J. A. LEE.

receive and cult there are a contracted to another hen by next steamer.

I thought the next etablegram was the report of a lotter age thy Bird Develop to Beaconselic.

The wonderfail facility with which the American discover gold and either miss he created in my mind the sampleion that the whole blasted country mind the sampleion that the whole blasted country is a supplementation of the sample of the proper supplementation of the proper supplementation of the proper supplementation of the sample of the proper supplementation of the sample of the proper supplementation of the sample To the Editor of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—While questions of a political nature come and go, the one paramount problem of how to transport the products of direct channel still remains unsolved. The prosperity of farmer and merchant clike is bound up in it. Railroad wars are waged furiously to the tojury of producers, handlers, and consumers. Bond speculators fill the air with the turmoil of their wrangling, while the and consumers. Bond speculators fill the air with the turmoil of their wrangling, while the victimized public looks on in dismay. Surely some radical change is needed. Is there no way of making Western producers independent of the sharpers in the great Eastern terminal cities? I unhesitatingly affirm that there is! A new channel of communication between Europe and the West can be established via Whitehaven, Nova Scotia. Whitehaven is a splendid harbor, never obstructed by ice. Beports made to the English Admiralty by Admiral Owen and others fully substantiate this statement. The harbor is seven miles long, of ample width, and deep enough to float the Great Eastern in the shallowest part. It is the most easterly harbor on this continent, and 150 miles nearer Europe than Halifax, besides being in the direct track of ocean steamers. It is the natural outlet for the products of the West and Northwest. The distance from Chicago to a point on the true steamship course off Whitehaven via New York is 2,050 miles, while by existing roads to Whitehaven direct it is but 1.400 miles, thus affording a gain of 650 miles, equivalent to two-thirds of the distance from Chicago to Hudson River tide-water. Mails from Europe to Chicago would reach your city as soon as mails dispatched at the same time would reach New York, an important consideration to your business men. The Whitehaven route is the natural and direct channel for grain, frozen meat, teas, and other describions of freight. It will make Chicago independent of existing monopolies. It will effectually squelch all St. Louis schemes to send cereals to Europe via New Orleans and the Mississippi. The certainties of progress and improvement it offers defy computation. A company is now organized, holding a charter from the Nowa Scotia Legislature, to build the one missing link, namely: a railway from the present terminas of the Intercolonial to Whitehaven, at Atlantic tide-water, only seventy miles distant. It is proposed to apply for a subsidy in money to the Canadian Parli vantages enumerated above are but a few of the many Whitehaven offers.

L. W. G.

they are money?

A.—Reverse the question, and, so far as value is concerned, you have the truth.

Q.—Does the rise in value, say of the leading staples, indicate that the purchasing power of money has declined?

A.—This is inst one of those subtle and entangling questions which has perplexed so many writers on political economy. I confess that at times I feel a difficulty in taking a grasp of the subject, so many side-issues thrust their demands upon me. Let us, at any rate, look at a few simple elements. If wheat this year brings is 3, when last year it only brought one, and it this rise is caused by a half crop, it is manifest that there is no real alteration in value,—by which must always be understood, practically, the value of human labor,—but only an alteration in value.—by the world so much poorer than last year by the world so much poorer than last year by the world so much poorer than last year by the world so much poorer than last year by the world so much poorer than last year by the world so much poorer than last year by the world is nominally as rich as ever in money, but absolutely poorer by the loss of the wheat. But is not were late of time in which has been wind, at the value of the wheat. That is incontestible. The world is nominally as rich as ever in money, but absolutely poorer by the loss of the wheat. But yet it is true, as just said, that the ealus of the labor of the wheat-growers has not changed; for, by value in exchange, we mean simply coultinue to get full value for their labor. That is incontestible is, their labor's worth. But now comes in the determinant of the world so much poorer by the loss of the wheat at the weat growers has not changed; the labor of the wheat-growers has not changed; for, by value in exchange, we mean simply continue to get full value for their labor, that is incontestible.

The world is nominally as rich as ever in money, but absolutely poorer by the loss of the wheat-growers has not changed; they then the poorer by the loss of the wheat-growers have the f

agents here would fight for the job. My ideas of an English billion have increased greatly since I set into this job. I have not calculated the paper, pencils, time, and brain-power expended. But I will say that I [don't believe there are one billion bricks in Chicago, or the whole State of Illinois; and, if any one thinks there is, just les him figure it out, and correct the irrepressible

TURF CONGRESS.

Naw York, Feb. 18.—The seventh Congress of the National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf began this afternoon. One hundred and forty-six tracks are enrolled as members of the Association, and the number of delegates present is over: sixty. The President Charles W. Woolley, of Cincinnatt, called the Convention to order. Each association is entitled to send three delegates, but only entitled to one vote.

THE TRIBUNE BHANCH OFFICES,
IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS
patrons throughout the city we have established
Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated
below, where advertisements will be taken for the same
price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received
until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 8 p. m.
on Saturdayse.
C. H. WILCOX, Bookseller and Stationer, 170
Twester-second-st., near Wabash-ay.
S. M. WILCOX, Bookseller and Stationer, etc., 1000
Word Madison-st., near Western-ay.
ROB-SIST THEUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Bive Island-ay., corner of Haisted-st.
B. C. HERRICK, Ewster, News-Dealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 229 West Madison-et.:
No. 133 North Curtis-et.; two buildings and lot 31x
118 to alley, reated for 544 per month, only \$2,500.
No. 179 Barber-et. cottage and lot, \$600.
No. 189 Winchester-ev., house, 9 rooms and lot, \$4
block from Ogden-ax, cars; want an offer.
No. 714 West Adams—et., 2-story and basement brick
house, lot 24x121 to alley; fine property; want an offer.
House and lot southeast corner of May and West
Indians-st.; fine business property; at a bargain.
No. 254 West Ohio-st., house, 12 rooms and lot, 24x
100, for \$2,000.

C. st.—Warren-av., near Paulina, fine 30-foot lot, outh front, easy terms, only \$110 per foot.

Adams-st., fine corner, only \$105 per foot.

Monroe-st., near Ashland-av., \$100 per foot.

Madison-st., house and lot, 23x123, \$2, 600.

Franklin, corner Wisconsin-st., house and lot; offer.

Tillrieenth-place, corner Paulina, 50x125; offer.

Tillrieenth-place, corner Paulina, 50x125; offer.

Fullon-st., corner Hoyne, 60x125; very cheap.

We invite the attention of any wishing to buy to our stage embracing many choice opportunities. POR SALE—\$800 CASH WILL BUY A GOOD 4 room cottage, and lot 25x85, south front on Barberst, three doors from Halsted-st. cars. This is a great

be, talled observed the story brick dwelling, good barn, and lot 24x108, in 100 feet of Milwankse-av, street, and lot 24x108, in 100 feet of Milwankse-av, street, care; house is new and cost \$2,400 to build last year, care; house is new and cost \$2,400 to build last year, care; house is new and cost \$2,400 to build last year.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 170 Madison-st.

TOR SALE—86, 000. \$2,000 DOWN, TWO FIRSTclass 3-story and basement octagon-front brick
dwellings; they have every modern improvement, is
rooms, and lots 20x100 to alley, north fronts, on Ohiost., near Dearborn-av. At this price and the locality
of these houses, and beingwithin lo minutes' walk of
Court-House, they are certainly cheap; they rent at
\$60 per month; they ought not be in the market long,
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 170 Madison. FOR SALK-PLEASANT 2-STORY HOUSE AND lot, Green-st., near Monroe, \$3,000; easy terms bargain. E. C. WARE, 5 Methodist Church Block. PARSAIR E. C. WARE, 5 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 MAIDison-st.:

8,000, \$1,000 cown; here is first-class 9-room dwelling, and lot 25x125, on Frairie-av., north of Thirtyfift-st. this is certainly cheap.

FOR SALE-VERY LOW PRICE-LOT ON THIRDav., north of Taylor; a bargain. J. W. HEDENBERG, 39 Madison-st., Room 8. TOR SALE—NICE 11-ROOM BRICK BASEMENT cottage, lot, and barn on Martine-court, only \$1.600, etc.; etc.; and barn on Martine-court, only \$1.600, etc.; hear and basement brick house, if rooms, on Sheldon-ti, near Lake, \$4.00. These houses are cheap, even these hard times. POTWIN & CORT, 146 Dearborn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-STOCK AND GRAIN FARM AT A bargain, 469 acres, highly improved, on Kansas State Hoad, 24 miles from Topeka; as fine a prairie farm as ever put on the market; has been worth \$20,000; each half in clear Chicago property; owner going abroad. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 142 La Salle-at. POR SALE—A GOOD IMPROVED FARM IN CEN-tral lows of 310 acres; only \$16 an acre; on easy terms. Address S. F. BENSON, Union, Is. TO RENT\_HOUSES.

TO RENT-HOUSES

South Sides

TO RENT-ON MICHIGAN-AV.. BETWEEN EIGHteenth and twentieth-sta.. a larve, handsomely finished house; all modern improvements and in thorough
repair; immediate possession if desired. A. J. AVERELL. 127 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-NO. 13 OAK-AV.—A 2-STORY AND
basement brick house with Mansard roof; will reat
turnlahed or unfurnished, and furniture will be sold
very cheap. Possession given at once. TURNER &
BOND, 102 Washington-st., or call at the house. West Side.

O RENT-\$40 PER MONTH-CHOICE 11-ROOM furnished residence, with barn, near Union Park. com 10, 130 Clark-st. TO RENT-BRICK HOUSE, 12 BOOMS, AND BARN, 76 Honore-st.; cottage, 133 North Carpener-st.; of rooms second floor 146 Aberdeen-st.; rooms in 29 Aberdeen-st.; 4 rooms second floor 789 West Adams-st. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 259 West Madison-st. North Side.
TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; RENT low, 193 East Washington-st., Room 21. TO RENT-AN OCTAGON BRICK, TEN ROOMS, large bars; a new three-story and basement brick, walnut-grained throughout, modern improvements; location good, near Lincoln Park; rent low. CHARLES N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO BENT\_BOOMS.

TO RENT—2 ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITES of rooms, beated by steam, near corner Clark and Madison-sts. Apply to WM. L. PIERCE & CO., 141 and 143 LaSalie-st. and 143 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT-NEAR BUSINESS CENTRE, FURnished room on first floor, with bath, heated, and
lighted, for 512 a month. Address 29 Ashland Block.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED BOOMS. APPLY
at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT\_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-STORE 180 STATE-ST., CORNER Adams. Possession 1st of March.

WANTED TO BENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-DOUBLE STORE ON State-st, between Adams and Madison, by one of the most responsible firms in the city. Possession desired on May 1. Address RENTOR, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-IP YOU WANT YOUR house renied, call upon W. T. DWIGHT, 12 Methodist Church Block. First-class references given. Methodist Church Block: First-chass reterences given.

WANTED-TO RENT-TWO SINGLE GENTLE.

men desire sleeping accommodations in a private family: two small bedrooms adjoining, or one large room with two beds. Address F 32, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR two adulis, two small children. F 48, Tribune office. BOARDING AND LODGING,

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

21 EAST WASHINGTON-ST. — ENGLISH HOUSE—
transient rates \$1 per day; 21 restaurant meal tickets \$4
250 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT PARLOR AND 1

BOOM'S HOTEL. 278 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED Proms, with board, \$3, \$5.50 per week; without board.

BROWN'S HOTEL. 278 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED Doard, \$2 and \$2.50; day board, \$3.50; lodging, 30 cis.

NEVADA HOTEL. 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—
Reduced prices. Good rooms and board \$1.50 per day; \$4:50 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4 per week.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST.—OPPOSITE the Palmer House—Rooms with board at \$5, \$5.50, and \$5 per week; day board \$4 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—NORTH SIDE OR WESTERN-AV.—MAN,
wife, two small children: will pay \$10 per week.
F48, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph.st., near Clark. Room 8 and 6. Established 1804.

C ASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD MOULD AND SILVER.

C Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Builton Office (licensed), 59 East Madison-st. Established 1805. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of overy description as GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (dicensed), se East Madison-st. Established 1883.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, Internity etc. J. McDOWELL, 164 LaSalle-st. Room 41.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT ON MITHURE, PIANOS, 182 LaSALLE-st. Room 41.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, 182 LASALLE-st. Room 41.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, 182 LASALLE-st. Room 41.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, 182 LASALLE-st. ROOM 41.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, 182 LASALLE-st. ROOM 183 LAS

OFFEREN-A FINE BUSINESS CHANCE TO A good bookkeeper who has some means. Address F so, Tribune office.

WANTED-A BUSINESS MAN WITH \$2,000 TO take charge in this city of a branch of a New York manufacturing concern; business safe, permanent, and extra profitable. Address F 47, Tribune.

PIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 180 WEST MOXHOS-for furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. Loans to any amount: legal interest. Cash for stocks of goods. FOR WALE-

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-AN INTELLIGENT CLERK: GOOD seaman: \$100 deposit required. Address MER.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS BOOT-TREER TO TAKE WANTED-BOY-CARVERS ON RUSTIC FRAMES. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS TINNER: STEADY WANTED—TO PRINTERS—TO GO IN COUNTRY
—One printer accustomed to job-presses and
job-work: salary, \$12 per week. Also, one young man
of considerable experience to complete his trade;
salary, \$8 per week. Good office prompt pay, and to
good hands increase of salary as times improve. Inquire of S. P. ROUNDS, 175 Montoe-st.

Conchmen, Tenmsore, &c.
WANTED-A MAN AND WIFE AS COACHMAN
and as cook and landress they must be caperienced and well recommended. In answering this
advertisement give references. Address F 44, Tripme office. WANTED—A COACHMAN. HE MUST UNI stand his business thoroughly, and have knowledge of the care of a yard and garden. references. Address F 45, Tribune olice.

WANTED-FIVE MORE LIVE MENTO SELL MY watches, revolvers, pleaters, sewing-machines, castors, chrimos, needles, \$5 to \$10 a dw aure to good salesmen. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and # Jackson-st. WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW PATENT ABTI
cles, stationery packages, chromos, and notions
AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 100 State-st. WANTED—MEN TO TARE "AGENTY GUIDE."
Tells who want agents and what fot 40 pages;
5th fr.; 1 copy 5c; 1 yr. 25c. J. P. Scotta, 6Deerborn.
WANTED—MARRIED MEN TO "INVEST IN A
well-paying business of 20 years' standag, 10 per
cent guaranteed on investment sud fair chance for
large profits. Address F 50, Tribune office.

WANTED-PEMALE HELP. WANTED-AT 107 CALUMET-AV. A 7IRST. elas cook, washer, and troner; Protestant must be able to give good references.

WANTED-AT 510 MICHIGAN-AV. A 5000 German girl for general housework; mustcoms well recommended; amail family. Call from 9 tells. WANTED-TWO COMPETENT GERMAN GET, a for general housework; one for the eity, the other for the country; also a roong girl to assist; came with reference. 44 Sixteenth-st. WANTED-GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOU work. Inquire at 1501 Prairie-av., corner Thi WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS BY A GERMAN family: one to cook, wash, and fron, the other or second work. Inquire at 914 Michigan ay., hear I wanty-dith-st. WANTED-GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work. Apply at No. 1019 Wabash-ay, Thursda

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWS WANTED—A NRAT YOUNG GERMAN, NOR wegian, or American girl to take care of a baby Apply with references at 10s Warren-sys SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.,
TITUATION WANTED—A GOOD SHORT-H
J writer, penman, and accountant, wants a pos
the West; has had over 6 year's business experind
understands the laws of business governing the
fe commercial paper, bills of exchange, etc. Ad.
C. O. Box 61, Manilius, Onondaya, Co., N. Y. CITUATION WANTED-BY A PRACTICAL BOOK
Keeper who will work for a small salary and make industry and make the start of the start and make the start of CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH A had experience as clerk in law office, and has practical knowledge of the duties connected with the courtion, and who has an extensive business acquaint ance in the city, as assistant or collector in a law miles and the court of the city of the court of the city of t

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCE! Scoochman; can give the best of reference. It quire at 292 East Indiana-at. THOMAS HUNTER.

Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A NICE RESPECTABLE small American family. Call for two days at 118 Brown-st.
SITUATION WANTED—A PLACE IN PRIVATE family to do second work. 399 Fourth-av. SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL
Discook and laundress, or housework in amail private family. Call at 287% Fulton-st., corner Curtis. CITUATIONS WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A Derivate family; also a girl to cook, wash, and from Can give good references. Call Thursday at 285 North Franklin-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL Arnoid-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GOOD NOBwegian ciris, one for general housework, the other
or and the state of two days at 65 Fig. st.,
near Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL ROUSEwork in a private family, Call at 67 Green-st. O work in a private family. Call at 07 Green vs. CTUATION WANTED—BY First?—CLASS a WED is girl for general housework; no postal-cards 705 Cottag Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, WASH et. and ironar; best of city references. Please call for two days at 165 indiana-av. SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMER S tean girl to cook, wash, and tron in private family Please call at 149 Eighteenth-st., rear. SITUATION WANTED-BY A CAPABLE AMER can woman to cook, wash, and from or do gener work; city or country; references. 980 state-at., third SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED COOK,
Signadress, or general housework in small family.
Apply at 314 South Park av.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMan to do general housework; good washer and froser; city references. Address, for two days, F 46, Tribune office. er; city references. Address, for two days, F 46. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-FOR A GREMAN GIRL
from Wisconsin to do housework; well qualified.
145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GEBmas girl; city or country. 228 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED-MIDDLE-AGED PROTEStant as cook, thoroughly understands good cooking;
will do general work; references last place. 1282 Dearborn-st.

will do general work; references last place. 1202 Dearborn-8t.

Situation wanted—by a swedish Girli, with references and experience, for general housework in a private American family. Inquire at 270 Division-8t.

Situation wanted—by an american Girli in a private family of three or four; west Side pleferred. Call at 157 Henry-8.

Situation wanted—by an English Person speaking French as norse and light chamber work. Address for two days 250, Trionne office.

Situation wanted—as nurse and light chamber work. Address for two days 250, Trionne office.

Situation wanted—as nurse state of the competent English woman to take eave of an infant; first-class references. Address 7 8t, Trionne.

Situation wanted—as nurses to Bring a basiness; good references. Address F.3, Trionne office.

Housekeepers.

Housekeepers.
SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A private family or for widower. Address in confidence Fig. Tribuns office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TWO PARTIES WITH means, who are engaged in a very safe and profit-able business, wish a partner to join them with \$15,000 to \$25,000 in an additional enterprise which they are just starting, where very handsome profits are assured, with unusually small risk. The besiness will be conducted strictly upon a cash basis. Address, with real name and appointing an interview, D 50, Trübme.

PARTNER WANTED—IN OLD ESTABLISHED business, with \$4,000 or \$5,000; German, or one who can speak German, preferred; must be a good \$5 urer, and write a fair hand. Address F 38, Tribuse.

DARTNER WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN WITH urer, and write a fair hand. Address F 88, Tribuse.

PARTNER WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN WITH

64,000 can purchase a haif interest in a well established cigar manufactory and tobacce jobding trade. Address "Business," care of Bennett & Hight, advertising agents, Kansas City, Mo.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$500 TO \$1,000. IN A legitimate mercantile business; a joung energetic, business-like person preferred. F 46, Tribuse.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE AN SLEGANT PORTLAND CUT-ter unbelistered throughout, for a double breach-loading shot-gun: Parker preferred. F31. Tribune. TWO GOOD LOTS ON WEST SIDE, VICINITY OF In Kansas. Address F35. Tribune office. in Kansas. Address F 35, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CASH AND REAL ESTATE.

S. 00 to 54,000 stock of hostery, "clothe, fancy, and millinery goods. J. P. WHITE, 55 Washington-St., keem 9.

WANTED—REPAIRING AND OTHER WORK ON plane shop damaged by fire in exchange for a first-class plane. L. T. SAFFORD, 706 West Washington-St.

SEWING MACHINES.

POR SALE—SINGER SEWING-MACHINE FIRST-class, with attachments, cheap, 1886 Shurtleff-av.

LOT OF MICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHERLER &
Wilson, and other machines below half price, and
warranted, Loan office, 125 Clark st., Room 2.

TO MAKE ROOM POR OUR SPRING-STOCK OF
wholsale and retail at \$15, \$18, and \$20; secondhand once at \$8, \$10, and \$12, Becare a bargain at
once before they are all sold. FLORENCE MACHINE

CO., \$6 State-st.

LOST AND POUND.

LOST AS PEAST PEAST PEAST PEAST PEAST AND ONE RETURNING TO 22 EAST PEAST PEAS

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. POR SALK-CHEAP FOR CASH-HORSE, HARness, and express-wagon. D. DAVIES, Itom is
Bryan Block, 187 Lasallegs.

WANTED — A SMART. ACTIVE BUSINESS
horse; must be sound and accustomed to care.
BILLINGS & AUTEN, 242 South Water-et.

MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, SECOND-HAND OF-fice partition, railing and dasks. Apply at 311 and 213 Madicon-st. BOOKE

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch off YORI-Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. Mc PARIS, Fance-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-

ARIS, Pance- Jo.

ARILER Agent.
ONDON Eng., American Exchange, 449 Strand.
ENRY F. SILLIS, Agent.
SAN FIANCISCO Cal.—Palace Hotel. AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre-treet, between Dearborn hire Lass." Hooley's Theatre.
street, between Clark and LaSalle of the Strakosch Opera Troupe. "Aida.

New Chicago Theatre. reet, opposite Sherman House ck Roberts' Pantomime Troupe. Haveriy's Theatre.

street, corner of Dearborn. Engagementin and Kitty Blanchard. "The Dan

eum Novelty Theatre

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1878.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. The Chicago produce markets were nervous and meetiled yesterday. Mess pork closed 12%@15c er bri higher, at \$10.35@10.37% for March and \$10,52%@10.55 for April. Lard closed 5c per 100 fbs higher, at \$7.32%@7.35 for March and \$7.42%@7.45 for April. Meats were easier, at \$3.62% per 100 lbs for boxed shoulders and \$5.37% for do short 100 lbs for boxed shoulders and \$5.37% for do short ribs. Whisky was held at \$1.04 per gallon. Flour was in good demand. Wheat closed 2%@2%c higher, at \$1.07% for February and \$1.07% for March. Ours closed 1%@%c higher, at 41c for February and 43%c for May. Oats closed %c higher, at 24c spot and 27%c for May. Rye was %@1c higher, at 50%5046. Barlay closed 4%c hower, at 48%c for May. spot and 27/4c for may. Aye was 2/4c lower, at 46/4c spot and 47c for March. Hogs were active and strong, at \$3.70@3.95. Cattle were dull and unchanged, with sales at \$2.50@4.80. Sheep were active and higher, selling at \$3.00@5.25 for common to extra. Inspected into store in this city variance were in the set of the strong and the strong at \$3.00@5.25 for common to extra. Inspected into store in this city mon to extra. Inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 69 cars wheat, 83 cars corn, 31 cars oats, 7 cars ryé, 20 cars barley. Total, 210 cars, or 86, 000 ba. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$103.25 in greenbacks at the close. British consols were quoted at 95 7-16 and sterling exchange at \$4.88.

abacks at the New York Stock Exnge yesterday closed at 973.

The attempts in the defense of RANDE to establish the insanity of the butcher of men seem so palpably thin and ineffectual as to border on burlesque. The only excuse for it is that no other defense is possible, the nestion of identity having been settled be

The end of the needlessly-protracted dis nigh. A vote will surely be taken ous amendments that have been brought out to hinder and complicate matters must first be disposed of; but in the end will come the rote on the bill itself, with the ALLISON ndment giving to the Government all profits that may accrue in the purchase of silver bullion for coinage. The closing speech of importance will be made to-day by Senator Jones, of Nevada, who, it is od, will effectually dissipate the prevailing impression that his personal interests are to be enhanced by the remonetization of silver.

The Finance Committee of the Common Conneil did not make very encouraging headway in the conference yesterday with the Board of Education on the subject of cutting down the school estimates. There seems to be some difficulty upon the part of the members of the Board-and the same is apparently true of some of the Aldermenin fully comprehending the situation, which is, briefly, that the estimates must be cut down; there is absolutely no alternative so far as the action of the Common Council is concerned. Sacrifices must be made in every tion, and the public schools cannot escape the inevitable. The Mayor has set a worthy example in volunteering a reduction his own salary to \$1,500, and Mr. Ches BROUGH, the City Engineer, has proposed to relinquish \$500 of his annual pay. This is the spirit in which the emergency should

The extended recital of Represen CHARLES FOSTER, of Ohio, which we print in our Washington dispatches this morning, will possess an added interest in connection with the remarkable scene of uproar and illfeeling which occurred among the Democrats House yesterday in discussing the Electoral imbroglio. To all the references made by Southern or Northern Democrats to stories of bargains and agreements by and between the friends of Mr. Haves and the conservative element of the little BILLY CHANDLER'S charges and in-nuendoes, the full and explicit statement given by Mr. FOSTER will be a conclusive answer and denial. His version of the famous con ce at WORMLEY'S, and of the events that transpired incidental to the passage of the Electoral-Count bill, and the defeat of the filibusters by the aid of Southern Democrats, is too manifestly fair, and frank, and true to be questioned.

The officers and sailors of the big iron-clads which England has dispatched to Con-stantinople will, if nothing awkward hap-pens en route, breakfast this morning in the near vicinity of the Turkish Capital. They entered the Dardanelles yesterday at daybreak, and, in the event of meeting no obstacles, would emerge inte the Sea of Marmora before noon. The yovage through the sea was expected to through the ses was expected to from twelve to sixteen hours, would bring them to Constan-early this morning. The passage straits has been made in defiance

will be allowed an unobstructed passage through the Dardanelles and a free access to the Black Sea. Such an advantage to an enemy would not be permitted by Russia. enemy would not be permitted by Russia. The Bosphorus can and doubtless will be made Bosphorus can and doubtless will be made impassable by torpedoes if the necessity should arise. England's ships will find a city full of Russians waiting to see what they will do next, and well prepared to have nething to say about subsequent events.

A spirited controversy between Messrs DAWES and SARGEST on one side and VOOR HEES and HEREFORD on the other, and all of them ex-members of the House, occurr in the Senate yesterday. The assertion of Dawss and Sangent, that the legislation of 1873, whereby the old silver dollar was banished from the coinage, was sufficiently pub-lic to inform everybody of the purpose and effect of the measure, was met and by Voornees and Hereford, who claimed hat the substitute which accomplished the demonetization of silver was not read in the House, that the people of the country were ce of the effect of what in absolute ignorance of the effect of what had been done, that President GRANT WAS unaware of it a year after he had signed the bill, and that JOHN SHERMAN declared three years after the bill was passed that no change had been made in the law affecting the silver dollar as a legal-tender. And the best of it was, that the goldite champions could not get over nor go around these hard, solid

Mr. Conges, the grim humorist whom Michigan has contributed to enliven matters in the Lower House, was yesterday the nitial cause of one of the most exciting and turbulent scenes witnessed in the House ince the stormy days and nights of the Electoral count. A savage thrust, all the nore aggravating because of the truth at the weapon's point, at the hatred of the South and the Democratic party for the army, set in motion a disturbance which one fell swoop all the damaging mysteries which the Democrats have so often hinted at n connection with the settlement of the Presidential question. These mysteries were not let looso, and it is perfectly safe to say they never will be, for the very simple reason that they don't exist. If they did, yesterday's flood of angry recrimination sulting taunts would have brought them to the surface. It was not a Republican funeral ; the Democrats did all the wailing and tearing of hair. In an evil moment HEWITT, of New York, lost his and attempted to palm off a stale and exploded flash-in-the-pan as a fresh and terrific torpedo, and deservedly got roundly derided by the Southern Dem for his melancholy fizzle as a sensationalist. The episodes of the day were chiefly entertaining and instructive as exhibiting the unity and concord which do not prevail among the brethren of the Democratic permasion, and as completely puncturing the pretense that Mr. TILDEN's friends have in eserve any thunderbolts on the Presidentia

MAINTAIN THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

We yesterday pointed out to the people of Chicago the possible outcome of the legal tions in which the city finances are nvolved. We again appeal to them to weigh well all the facts, and ask them to onsider whether they want those possibilithes made realities. Is there anybody in the Russians crossed the Pruth. It is the Chicago who has the slightest interest in the old chronic grumbling over that shadowy, to the discretion of the mob of rufflans and thieves who would flock hither from all parts of the country boldly enter every house at by day or by night? We repeat the question, Is there any man in Chicago who is willing to abandon all police authority, and leave every dwelling, store, warehouse, factory, and office at the mercy of any man or gang of men who may enter and take posssion, or commit any other outrages upon

Is there any person in Chicago who we the Fire Department disbanded, all insurance withdrawn, and the lives and property of the inhabitants submitted to perils fire, without any means of resistance? Is there any person in Chicago who wants the streets left unlighted, or the streets to be left with the accumulated mud and filth rendering them impassable for pedestrian or vehicles?

There are 40,000 children now attend hool. Close the schools, and these chil dren will be thrown upon the streets. The are not private schools which these 40,000 children can attend, nor have the parents the neans to pay for them if the schools were in xistence. Is the social effect of such a proseding desirable? Can Chicago afford in any sense to add to those who throng the streets in idleness this vast number of boy and girls to become practically vagrants, and exposed to all the corrupting associations of he streets? We assume that no one seeks or desires such a calamity. No man wants the bridges swung open and kept so, and all communication between the different parts of the city made dependent on such ferries as may be improvised. We think it safe. then, to assume that there is no man who lives by his labor, by his industry, by his activity, by trade, commerce, or by any other occupation or profession dependent on the general safety, health, cleanliness, police protection, and protection against fire who desires that the City Government shall disband, or become compelled to close its vari-ous departments, and leave every man and woman to protect his or her person and property as best they can? Such a proceeding be a public calamity. It would render Chi cago a moral and a physical pest-house. It would close one-half the stores of this city; it would empty every workshop; it would invite hither such an army of crimin life, nor person, nor property would be safe. The city, deprived of all legal authority,

lundering mob. But what is to be done? The city has no evenue for 1878 which will be due until after January, 1879, and most of it not unti August, 1879. The city has practically no power to borrow money, being prohibited from paying interest, except on the bonded debt. What, then, is to be done, or can be done, to enable the city to carry on its Gov

would be in the hands of the riotous an

ernment?

We are not prepared to say what precise measures can be adopted, but there are som things which citizens in their private capacit may do. The taxes for 1877 are now and but a small portion has been paid. Ther is little or no difficulty in collecting the taxe ing the taxe of of the small property-owners. The trouble

full to \$50,000 of taxes. It is true the collection taxes on real estate cannot be en-ed until August or September, but it can, nevertheless, be paid voluntarily now. If these gentlemen who have so much at stake will visit the Comptroller, he will find means to have their taxes ake place will pay their taxes for 1877 now, they will remove one of the greatest of all obstacles in the way of making some arangement for carrying on the Government

during the present year.
Chicago, embarassed for the want of the legal revenue of 1877, is less able to adopt easures for 1878 than she would be if there was nothing to be done except to take care of 1878. Every dollar of the tax of 1877 paid now lessens the difficulty of dealing with the affairs of 1878. The City Council have a serious response

ly the Government of the city, and alone

of the City Government should only be adopted when all other things have been tried and have failed. They must remember that there are perhaps \$400,000,000 of property in this city whose value depends upon the maintenance of law and authority, and upon the other duties of Government which render living in a large city possible. To surrender the City Government means anar chy, and a destruction of property, and of business, and of employment. It is to so blot the life and vigor of Chicago out of exist ence that it will take a lifetime to recover. It will be a worse calamity than the fire even if it does not include a repetition of that fatality. Before resorting to any such ex-treme measure, before hauling down the flag, and abandoning the property and the busi ness—all the present and future of Chicago— because of the temporary want of three nillions of dollars, let the Mayor and Alder nen call to their aid and counsel such men as are competent to advise and have deep interests at stake: not men who stand on th street corners and advise the abandonment of government in the hope of escaping a few dollars tax; but living men, active men, men engaged in some other business than croaking and wailing, and lamenting the slow accumulation of compound interest. Let the call to their aid and counsel the active, living men, who expect to live and work here, and who expect to sink or swim with Chicago; men who look beyond their own personal burdens, and take into consideration the present and future of this great city,-never hopeful for the future as now, and to which the present embarrassments ought not to be either a menace or disturbance. Let the City Council call upon these men, and upon the general public, and they may find not only the will, but in due time the way, to save Chicago from being compelled

to abandon civil government, and yielding everything to a lawless, howling mob. THE ENGLISH FLURRY. The protest made by England against the preliminary negotiations for peace, which takes practical shape in the order to the Mediterranean squadron to proceed to Con stantinople with or without the permission of the Porte, now constitutes the principal element of interest in the situation. The growl, however, does not differ materially the war to suit English diplomacy, and in propounding her basis of peace has made ne or two propositions with regard to questions that concern only herself and Turkey, which are interpreted as a menace to English interests. It adds to her aggravation that the Russian Government has outwitted her at every step since the negotiations commenced and that Gortschakoff has been more than match in the game of diplomacy for the Oriental BEACONSFIELD. While the latter was devising ways and means for his pageant of the Indian women, the Grand Duke NICHOLAS was taking a position in where he would be ready for any trouble that England might be disposed to mak and meet her face to face. By so doing, and by keeping strictly within the limits of the agreements made with the Porte for the armistice, Russia has headed England off in her dispatch of the fleet to Constantinople The order was issued upon a mere shallow pretense, the absurdity of which was apparent upon the face of it. The Londo Times mercilessly exposed it the other day n its declaration : "The fleet must go to Constantinople for the protection of England's legitimate interests in the city and traits. There need be no disguise that this is the real purpose with which our fleet will be sent to the Bosphorus, and Lord DERB would have done well to have avowed this act plainly, instead of evading its responsi bility by the transparent excuse of affording protection to British subjects and other perons in the event of excitement in the Turl ish Capital." If it were the purpose of the English Government simply to protect in lividuals in Constantinople, that might have been accomplished weeks ago without any difficulty. It was not necessary to issue the order between a day and a night, with the moral certainty that the passage of the fleet would be opposed. Again, if it is necessary for the English to go o Constantinople to protect individuals of course the Russians ought to be ready and willing to lend their aid in this humans work also, and as they are already upon the ground with an ample force, all they have to do is to enter the city and establish police regulations, which they can do much mor effectively than a body of sailors on board a fleet. If the purpose of England is not of this charitable character, and she forces her way up to Constantinople regardless of the wishes of Turkey, then she restores to Rus sia complete liberty of action in the premises. having committed an overt act pend negotiations for a Conference. Whatever the intentions of England may be, Russia is in a position to treat them with indifference. She has outwitted her in substantially placing her

has outwitted her in substantially placing her army in Constantinople by agreement with Turkey, the only party concerned, and she has snubbed England by answering her interrogations promptly and to the effect that her present military position concerns only the two belligerents. The humiliation of England is completed by the action of Turkey itself. A year arm England was the

key itself. A year ago, England was the advocate and champion of Turkey. To-day, she has concluded a virtual alliance, offensive

and defensive, with Russia. She would rathe

accept Russian mercy and submit to Ru influences and diotation, than wait any

er for English help, or rely upon England in Russia, compelled to accept whatever terms she may offer, she has little left but her wrath against England, and to appease that she is willing to become the instrument of Russia. Considering the relations between received, and if these taxes were paid the whole outstanding lien on the taxes of 1877 would be removed. That is a step which is practicable; and if those who insist that a fluence, we are safe in concluding that when ension of the City Government must the Porte refuses a firman allowing the En glish fleet to go up to Constantinople, it is.
Russia refusing England, through the voice
of Turkey, though it is not impossible that
the first opposition to the passage of the
fleet may come from the Turkish batteries on the shores of the Dardanelles. But sup-pose the firman is granted and the fleet goes up, or that it forces its way through without consent, what is it to do when it gets there? Will it bombard and burn the city? But how would that help English interests? How is it to affect the position of the Russian army or weaken the Russian grasp upon Turkey? There was a time when England bility upon them. Though they are officialmight have gone to Gallipoli or Constanti-nople and held them against Russian occupahave any power to take any action, they tion, but it is too late now. The Russian should bear in mind that the abandonment are masters of the situation, and have acc dished the double purpose, first, of making propositions agreeable to themselves and se-ouring the acceptance of them by Turkey, and, second, of placing themselves in a position, pending the negotiations, where they would be enabled to meet any hostile move-

ment England might make.

THE AUDACITY OF SILENCE DISPELLED

The charges of Mr. WILLIAM HENRY

MITH, Collector of this Port, against the

nanagement of the New York Customhave aroused the journals of that city to the defense of New York's darling corruption. The Tribune, the World, and the Commercial Advertiser come to the res cue of the assaulted rascals. The spell woven by the audacity of silence about the monster of corruption intrenched in the old It is something to have the New York papers deny the existence of a fact so notorious as to have passed into a proverb. We are not aware that Mr. SMITH ever charged that the Collector of New York is in co with the merchants of that city to injure the trade of Chicago by corrupt practices. But THE TRIBUNE made such a charge, and it does not need reiteration, since the promptness with which the New York papers rush to the rescue sufficiently proves its truth. One of the journals says a reporter found everything "going on as usual" at the Custom-House. No doubt. That is what the importing merchants of Chicago complain of. They know that undervalue tions have been "going on" there. They know that fraudulent damage allowances have been "going on" there. They know that robbing the revenue by the passage through the Custom-House of dummy pa ages has been "going on" there. want all these forms of fraud stopped. Mr Collector ARTHUR seems to be a very child-like and bland individual. Not long ago he was represented by a New York correspondent ent as an exceedingly decorous, proper gentleman, admirably fitted by nature and education to draw a salary. According to that authority, fat offices have been seeking him pretty much all his life. He is a man of destiny, and his destiny is to fall into comfortable livings, but not to inquire why they are given to him or to discharge any of the duties of them beyond that of drawing his salary. To perform the duties of the offices he holds Mr. ARTHUR is provided with subordinates. To his subordinates he labor and responsibility. Hence the reporter of a city paper called upon him and begged to know the meaning of those charges of corruption against him, emanat-ing from Chicago, he said: "Bless your soul! young man, I know nothing about them; if there are any corrupt practices my office, they must be among my subordinates"; and Mr. ARTHUE dismissed the whole subject from his mind. He reminds us of Harold Skimpole, who knew so little about ounds, shillings, and pence that he graiously permitted his friends to pay his bills, clear off executions on his household furni-ture, and provide food and clothes for his family, while he honestly (?) believed, all the time, that they were under infinite obliga tions to him for the privilege. It is refresh ing to contemplate a human being, to say nothing of an officeholder at the head of the nost important official institution in the ountry, so absolutely free from responsi of New York. His office may be filled with corrupt subordinates; but he knows nothing about it, and he evidently care nothing about it. But we do not give Mr. ARTHUR credit for such an astonishing degree of irresponsibility It is impossible that Mr. ARTHUB should fee no responsibility in charge of an office whose interests are so vast. His statement that if corrupt practices exist in his office they are among his subordinates, is either a piece of audacity or a piece of idiocy. As we do not to regard Mr. ABTHUB as a fool, we are forced to the conclusion that he is some thing of a knave; and the Commercial Adpertiser supports this view. It says: "Gen. ARTHUR has protected the interests of New York merchants so faithfully and so resolute-ly that complaints from the West are not surprising." Here is a plain intimation that the interests of New York merchants conflict with those of the West, and that Collector ARTHUR has "fathfully and resolutely pro tected" the interests of the former. The only merchants with whom Mr. ABTHUB of ficially has to deal are importers; and if he

protects New York importers he mus

do so by allowing them to commi

frauds upon the revenue. This is the

substance of the charge against him.

It is not alleged that he pockets gratui

ties from thieving importers, but that he

permits this to be done by his subordinates

that he knows it is done; and that in neglec

ing and refusing to detect and punish the

crime he is guilty of violating his official oath. That he can be guilty without ex-

posure and without criticism; that he can practically enforce a special tariff in New

York that does not exist on the statute-books

while other ports are compelled to abide by

nonstrously outrageous that American citi-ens should blush for their country's shame.

One of the New York papers states that coording to the New York Custom-Hous

view, published in THE TRIBUNE of yester-

the strict letter of the law, is a thing

lector ARTHUR want anything more than that? Take the statement of merchant who pays \$200,000 in duties ally at the port of New York, because as he says, "I can get my goods through the New York Custom-House at a rate so much lower than through the Chicago Custom-House as to justify me in trans ting my business in New York." This ould seem to be sufficiently specific to sat isfy Mr. ARTHUR, and to command his in-stant attention. But we look for no reform from the present officials of the New York Custom-House, nor for any assistance in the work of reform from either the press, the merchants, or the people of New York City. We look to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, and we trust to learn soon hat they regard frauds in the New York Custom-House with as much abhorrence and detestation as honest men bestow upon fra anywhere and everywhere else.

THE MICHIGAN AVENUE SWINDLE. At a late meeting of the Common Council, the Committee on Streets and Alleys for the South Division submitted a report of their investigation of the recent graveling of Michigan avenue. This report was made the special order for the regular Council meeting of next Monday evening, and itshould receive a full and frank consideration. It certainly shows an urgent necessity for reform in the present management of the Pub-lic Works Department, and it would appear from certain statements in the report that the required reform can scarcely be accomwithout involving the removal

some of the employes. Briefly stated, the Michigan avenue case shows the expenditure of \$13,607 to put it in a much worse condition than it was be-fore. It was understood at the time the so-called "improvement" of the street was undertaken that the cost would be defrayed by private subscriptions, but the result was that only \$2,805 was paid in by citizens, while the remainder (\$10,802) was paid by the city out of funds appropriated for the "repair" of streets. It can scarcely be claimed that this is a "repair" in the proper sense of the word, so long as the repaving of streets falls upon the owners of adjoining property. It may well be doubt-ed, then, whether this expenditure was not unwarranted, under a proper construction of the ordinances. In view of the dreadful condition of Michigan avenue, more or less affecting the entire city, this question would probably not have been raised if the money had been judiciously expended. But it requires a personal inspection of not more than minute to convince anybody that the new street, which is now nothing but a bed of nasty, yellow clay, is in worse plight than it was before the so-called "repairing" was andertaken.

The Investigating Committee were at som disadvantage in not being able to require the attendance of witnesses or to exact sworn evidence. But it was found that, of the total sum of \$13,607 expended, \$8,876 were paid out for the "gravel." Two of the conractors who furnished the "gravel" re fused to be sworn, and the original sample of the gravel they furnished had mysterio disappeared. It was ascertained, however that the contractors in this case were actually engaged in other business, had never had any previous experience in furnishing gravel, but earned a net profit of about \$3,000 or the \$8,000 worth of "gravel" furnished. The Committee satisfied themselves by th testimony of experts that the so-called and other substances not gravel, and was entirely unsuited to the use for which it was their conclusion that " the effort to improve the street was an expensive and unfortuna failure." We think there is no doubt about

The blame for this swadle rests mainly upon the person whose duty it was to pass upon the quality of the gravel, and who accepted as "gravel" what was really nothing but Joliet clay. The Superint treets is GEORGE W. WILSON, and it appears that it was his business to accept or rejecthe gravel. In his evidence before the Com mittee he endeavored to create the impre sion that, in this as in other cases, he only obeyed the positive orders of the Mayor who is the actual head of the Depart ment. But it is not at all likely that the Mayor ordered Mr. Wilson to accept as gravel what was not gravel accordi to the specifications of the contract, which called for gravel "free from sand, dirt. or other foreign substances." And even if the Mayor had ordered Supt. Wilson to do thing so clearly in dereliction of duty, he should have refused to obey. But the Committee also had the testimony of three wit-nesses who said that they had paid Mr. Wilson certain sums at various times, while he was acting as Street Engineer, in consideration of favors received or expected. Mr. Wilson is evidently a person whom the Mayor and Council may well afford to inspect a little more closely with a view to bringing his official service to a close. There may be others who are also to blame in the Michigan avenue case. It was evidently a fraud and a swindle, and those who are responsible for it should be punished promptly. It is peculiarly aggravating to be con-fronted with a barefaced steal of this kind at a time when the honest employes of the city cannot draw money enough to keep their families from want and suffering.

title which the San Francisco papers have at tached to a person of the prosaic name of Hag GIN, an inhabitant of Kern County, in Cali-fornia. It is claimed that this man has, through the favor of a railway company, acquired a large part of the lands which were given to the company as a subsidy by Congress. The official records of Kern County show that Haggin owns 292 square miles, a larger amount of real estate than is owned by any of the British Peers, 'except the Dukes of Argyle, Northumberland Buccleuch, Bedford, and the Earl of Sunder land. Besides, the land of the Khan of Kern all arable, while most of the vast estates be onging to the noblemen mentioned consist rreclaimable wastes and barren mountains.

Massachusetts State Board of Charities, in his ast report, has the following paragraph in

last report, has the following paragraph in relation to the tramp question:

The tramp question is one of such magnitude and perplexity that a satisfactory adjustment of it for many years does not seem prefile. The law of 1875, empowering poor-law of lasts to require labor of tramps in return for lodging and meals, unquestionably diminishes the numbers of this class of persons in towns where there is a determination to enforce it, but only to increase the sanoyance and danger from their presence in adjoining towns where it is not enforced. Its rigid and uncompromising enforcement throughout the State for a couple of years would reduce the tramp nuisance to its minimum; but it will not be so enforced while so many of our town official deem it. people, Mr. Collector SMITH "brought so many indefinite and vague charges that it is almost impossible to tell what is his real object." However that may be, his internuisance to its minimum; but it will not be so en-forced while so many of our town officials deem it the part of wisdom to get rid of the tramp as early and as easily as possible in the morning, and while so many of our citizens are apparently willing to encourage vice and idleness by opening their kitchens to these stardy beggars, who are resolutely determined not to work, though oro-fessedly forever in search of work. The legisladay, is not subject to the objection of in-definiteness. It contains plenty of specific charges. Take, for instance, the New York

enforced without putting any one but the town constable and city policeman to trouble will receive the thanks of a grateful people. But we shall not get rid of the tramp as a disagreeable and danger-ous element in our social economy until we set about the business of doing so with persistent and determination equal to his,—until we fully real-ize that the need of the time is not so much more law, as more will to enfore the law.

AN AMERICAN ALMANAC. Certainly the best American publication, in the way of statistical, financial, and political facts, that has fallen under our notice, is the one just issued by Mr. A. R. SPOFFORD, the one just issued by art. A. R. Scorroth, the Librarian of Congress. It has no specialty, it embraces all facts of all kinds relating to all affairs, and presents them clearly, compactly, definitely, and with great accuracy and fidelity. Among the many topics may be mentioned: History of Washington City; history of the Electoral system of the United States; history of income tax; homesteads and the public lands; world's farrs; compound-interest tables; sta-tistics of libraries; strikes; table for investors; tables giving value of currency in gold; British consols; history and statistics of Electoral and popular votes in the United States; list of members and of committees of Congress; revenue of United States collected for several years; census details; imports and exports of United States in detail; history of savings banks and postal-savings institutions; Clearing-House of New York, twenty-four years; land and land-grants; public indebted-ness; New York fire-insurance dividends; United States army, pay, and rank; internal revenue taxes, rates; manufactures of United States; products of United States; rates of pensions: British finances; American prices for fifty-three years; the Bank of France; the de-tails of British trade; American coinage; all the mint statistics from 1799 to date; details concerning gold and silver, and values of foreign coins; and a mass of curious and interesting information having a bearing on the currency juestion. The whole of this information, making the best American book of ready reference on living subjects, is comprised in a volume of 400 pages. We can commend the book cordially as being all that it professes to be—" a

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—It would interest quite a number of your readers if you would give some information in regard to the Straits of Gibraitar, namely: (1) Navigable width; (2) whether fee or toll is demanded by the British Government of each foreign vessel in passing; (3) if guns of the fort command the passage without the aid of naval vessels, and oblige

W. J. WATSON. In their narrowest part the straits are fif-teen miles in width. No fee or toll is demanded. Guns of the fort do not command the channel.

An attempt has been made in the House to is unreasonable and unjust. Considering the extra work which the bouncing of colored aspirants for a military education has thrown upon their hands, they are now paid little

England will send her fleet to Constanth in spite of the opposition of the Turkish Gov-eroment. This, under the circumstances, looks like rashness. We hope England is not igno-rant that the Russians are in the immediate neighborhood of Constantinople.

Osman Pasha was a little premature, perhaps, burying Russians who fell into his hands. But the Russians, it may be, were unreasonably slow in dying. It is generally better, however, "Russia is the Bosphorus," exclaims the

Rochester Democrat. The main question, how-ever, appears to be is Johnny the Bullphorus? SIDNEY LANIER is writing a poem on the Fall of Plevna." This makes us that the Russians had let that place alone.

stantinople," says England. "But whose holy war was this?" returns Russia. Miss VINNIE REAM is executing a marble bu of Senator DAVID DAVIS. We hope that the

"We wish to protect the Christians in Con-

narble quarries will hold out. Col. INGERSOLL is lecturing in New York or Ghosts." We hope he will give W. E. CHANDLER his just due.

In view of the remarkable docility of the British lion, it is suspected that he once England's occupation's gone. The occupa-

tion of Constantinople will clusively by Russia.

The President seems inclined to veto the coniction of Col. Anderson, of the Louisiana Re turning Board. Speaking of Gov. Nicholls, it looks as if

PACKARD would have been a better man in his ANDERSON, of New Orleans, is of the opinion that the Returning Board is a hard plank to

Greece rises to explain that she didn't mean Will Gov. NICHOLLS convict ELIZA PINESTON

f fraud and corruption? The sick man of the East might recover, but has too many doctors. SIMON CAMEBON is convinced that all flesh is

St. George was a "biger" man than Lord DERBY.

PERSONAL.

The March Scribner will contain six arti. They say in Paris that both Victor Emman. nel and Thiers died from the effects of Gambetta'

ing specially inclined to dropsy, and is not likely The Sun thinks the Sacred College might lo worse than make Cardinal McCloskcy Pope. No

Gambetta is said to be in bad health, be

er Cardinal has so large or so important a con The Castellani collection of gems, which is offered for sale by the owner at the preposterous price of \$150,000, is estimated by experts to be worth not more than \$25,000.

When the the Latin school for girls in Boston was opened there were forty-one applicants for admission. One was rejected as ineligible, and three or four were taken on probation. Mary Anderson goes to Europe in June

but will not study her art there. "She wishes, remarks the New York Tribune satirically," preserve her American individuality." Mr. Tennyson's youngest son, Lionel, is to be married at Westminster Abbey, during the first week in March, to Miss Eleanor Locker, the daughter of that writer of delicate and charming verses, Mr. Frederick Locker.

Wyatt Eaton's portrait of Abraham Lincoin, in the midwinter number of Scribner's, is said by intimate friends of the family to be the best ever made. The publishers have issued separate impressions of the engraving. It has been suggested that Edwin Booth

might make money by undertaking a series of lect-ures on Shakspeare with illustrations in costume. Thousands who never go to the theatre would be ttracted by entertainments of this description.

A backwoods farmer tried to engage Lyman

Tremain to collect a claim of \$300. "I charge rather heavy fees." said Mr. Tremain, smiling. "I fintend to have you, just the same," said the farmer. "I intend to spend considerable on this, and will employ nobody else but you, if;it costs me

methods. The Speaker says he has known himself what it was to love liquor too well, and he believes there is no safety except in avoiding temptation. The Speaker is, indeed, a reformer and a reformed. He saved himself only by the exercise of an iron will, and to this day he practices total, ab-

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Knights of Pythias in Conver tion at Marshalltown, la.

Grand Encampment of Michigan Odd Fellows at Grand Rapids.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Feb. 12.—The Gran Lodge of the Knights of Pythias met at o'clock this morning. All the officers we present. The following grand officers we present. The following grand concern we elected for the ensuing year: Grand Chancell J. C. Savery, of Des Moines; Grand Vice-Ch cellor, J. D. M. Hamilton, of Fort Madis Grand Master of the Exchequer, Julius Pap of Marshalltown; Grand Keeper of the Record and Seals, H. D. Walker, of Mt. Pleass Grand Master-at-Arms, W. G. Mercer, of Br lington; Grand Inner Guard, J. E. Riley, Council Bluffs; Grand Outer Guard, C. Peters, of Fort Madison.

cellor, had the high compliment paid him of being unanimously elected representative to the Supreme Lodge for three years.

During the day a large number of visiting Past Chanceliors from the different Lodges of the State occupied seats on the floor.

The secret work of the Order was exemplified before the Grand Lodge by Van Valkenburg, Green, and Cameron.

All Standing Committees made full reports on the call os their jurisdictions.

Resolutions were adopted recommending strongly J. H. Rathbone's lecture, and authorizing the Past Grand Chancellot, Grand Chancello

cellor, and Vice-Chancellor, Grand Chacellor, and Vice-Chancellor to organize ab tallion of Knights of Iowa, with a view of tending in a body the next season of the Supreme Lodge of the World at Indianace the fourth Tuesday in August, 1878. The tomittee to form said battalion is to meet at Indianace the first Tuesday in June to perfect rangements. Assurances have been stated to the suprements of the supre

utions were also adopted At 4 o'clock this afternoon the Grand Let

nessed by large crowds of people. The Kneist marched in front of the Boardman Hear, where they were addressed from the baleary is the Grand Officers, Van Valkenburg, Gren, and Savery. It was a gala day for the Kneist of Iowa, and an occasion that will be loog somewhered by the citizens of Marshalltown.

The banquet is in progress to-night, and largely attended. The supper, dance, and so ocches by T. Binford, Van Valkenburg, Gren, St.very, and Hamilton, are the leading festures. The Grand Lodge was adjourned sine die. In next session will be held at Albia.

Special Dispose to The Cucapo Tribuna.

GALENA, Ill., Feb. 13.—A grand banquet in honor of the arrival in this city of Past Supreme Chancellor Rathbone, the founder of the Knights of Pythias, was given by the members of Saxon Lodge, No. 23, this afternoon, at the European Hotel. In the evening Brother Rathbone addressed a large andience at Turner Hall composed of the members of the Order, other secret societies in Galena, and citizens generally. The subject, "True Pythianism," was ably and eloquently handled for the space of one hour and a quarter. The distinguished Brother was escorted to the depot. by a large delegation of Knights and citizens. The affair was a grand success, and will result in much good to the Order hereabouts. Brother ir was a grand success, and will resu in much good to the Order hereabouts. Brothe Rathbone left on the 10:13 train for Chicago where he will be welcomed by the brotherhood

ODD-FELLOWS GRAND BAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 13.—The Grand Encampment of the Order of Odd-Fello Michigan met here this evening, Grand-Patri arch George H. Shearer, of Bay City, presiding About 150 delegates, representing the eighty-four Encampments in the State, were present and the following prominent members of the Order; C. W. Hunt of Adrian, Fred Foster of Jackson, C. Krapf of Ann Arbor, Jonathan Sprague of Ann Arbor, Thomas Cumm Tegumseh, D. G. Palmer of Jackson, Dean of Detroit, John N. Ingersoil of Co Dexter Grey of Hudson, and A. Fergu Dean of Detroit, John N. Ingersoil of Comma.

Dexter Grey of Hudson, and A. Ferguson of East Saginaw, all Past Grand Pakriarchs; Grand Representatives Oriott of New Buffalo and Day of Allegan; Grand Treasurer Morrison of Sturgis; Grand Scribe, Whitney, of Laning; Grand High Priest Balley, of Hastings. The Grand Patriarch's annual address, read the evening, snows that the Order is flourabing in the State. Two new Encampments have been instituted—one at Carson City and the other at Vassar. But one Encampment, at Caro has ceased its active existence. The following standing committees were appointed: On Returns, R. H. Whitney, T. E. Doughty, G. W. Loring; Prance, D. G. Palmer, G. Westerman, A. C. Manly; Correspondence, J. N. Ingersoil, H. H. Lyon, A. B. Miner; By-Laws, George Dean, C. Krapf, George Greenfield, George B. Humerford; State of the Order, F. H. Rankin, F. S. Day, T. M. Foeter; Mileage and Per Dism, A. Ferguson, W. H. Watkins, H. Soule; Reference of Reports, Dexter Gray, A. Mirens, C. Lich, The annual Encampment will probably closs to-morrow night.

FINANCIAL.

SPENCER, MASS. Bosron, Feb. 13.—Hon. William Upham, a manufacturer of woolen goods at Spencer, Mass., has failed. His liabilities are estimated at \$150,000. His failure involves many of the at \$100,000. His failure involves many or leading business men of Spencer and Leicestes, who have indorsed his paper quite heavily.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 13.—The failure of William Upham, of Spencer, involves only William Upham & Co. and the Spencer Woolen Company. Lightlytics estimated at \$125,000.

TRONTON, O. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 13.-The Works, with a capital of \$1,000,000, at Irontos, O., suspended payment yesterday. Their nominal assets are largely in excess of their liabilibilities.

CREMATION.

nterview with the Pyrologist Who Will

Burn Mrs. Pittman's Body. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns. PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 13.—Dr. LeMoyne interviewed at Little Washington to-day on the subject of the-cremation of Mrs. Ben Pittman, of Cincinnati. He said, in substance: "One year ago last summer, while building my an-nace, Mrs. Jane Pittman, of Cincinnati, wife of Ben Pittman, wrote to me saying that she and her husband were thorough creantion-ists, and that, if she should die before a furnace was erected nearer to Cinciun than mine, she desired to know my furnace could be used for the cremation of her body. I replied that I would willingly see her body. I replied that I would willingly consent to any arrangement she might make in that purpose, if it should become peers ary. About one mouth ago I believed a letter from Mr. Ben Pittman stating that his wife's fleath declining rapidly, and wishing to know it to former arrangements could be consummated it she should die, stating also that, in her will, his wife had directed her body to be broughthere and cremated in my furnace. I replied that there would be no difficulty,—simply for him to have the body embalmed and telegraph me when to have the broughthere are making arrangements in gight the fire in our furnace to-morning, and will commence about 9 o'elock in order to have it ready by Friday, it requires twenty-four hours to heat properly. The creation will take place Friday afternoon. The body will be placed in the retort about 2 o'elock. The ceremony will be atrictly private. Now but friends and relatives will be admitted.

THE HICKS-LORD CASE. NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A settlement is expected in the Lord-Hicks legal proceedings, growing out of the recent wedding. The lawyers were in conference yesterday, and it is thought they will complete an agreement to-day.

BEN WADE. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 13.—Ex-S physician is confident now thus physician is confident now thus dicattons that the disease has turne The Latter Do No to Do Much Dow ous Plans Su troller an

Finance

the Board

men and Outsid Ex-Comptroller Agree with Cor

What the Constitu Meant by Its Indebt A Talk with Insuran

Association Sugge THE FINANCE

THE PUBLIC The Finance Comm ed the co mmed the consideration.

Mr. Shorey, of the Lift and, in reply to a question all had power to levy at the said there could be no see. 6 of the General Inc.

Sec. 6 of the General Inc. in operation all laws and flot with it.

Mr. Shorey was not di After half-an-hour's to allow \$20,000, to be use Mr. Shorey said the Li up for a year.
Ald. Pearsons was se must submit to the inevity CONFERENCE WITH THE By this time the whole is the Superintendent, Cleri rived. They came in re-the Committee to advise the Committee to advise down expenses.

The first thing talked ab Council to levy a tax for a Inspector Arnold remark much thought to the mat thrown out by the press to times of public calamit embarrassment. He did means the ground to doubt reasonable ground to doul

The question was not ention.

Mayor Heath said no the matter unless the Coart repealed the old chesubject.

Attorney Perkins state the question to some exithe subject. Sec. 62 of the subject set gave the Council powers purposes, and it we required the schools to however, not required visitors be entertained cided by the Supreme Coald. Throop asked if Education was not require Add. Inroop assets a feducation was not requir Attorney Perkins and There could be no Towns ease the law provided the Inspitants, there should the Mayor. The Board of Ald. Pearsons inquired the Mayor of their property. Ald. Pearsons inquired money on their property. Attorney Perkins thougetrence of the Council, mining the rehools.

Ald. Pearsons—Would

predicated on a tax which

until 1879. Only what had been asked for. No happen next year. The ing the needs of the city. Jow. More school-houseums were now spent for were unfit for the purpose. Ald. Shroop was disposed to the compulsory educated the Governme about compulsory educated the forest of the compulsory educated the computer educate Comptroller Farwell research to Ald. Pearsons—How mi Comptroller Farwell—I

500, 000.
Ald. Pearsons—How malect this year?
Comptroller Farwell—sathered in about \$300, 00
Inspector Sullivan said Inspector Sullivan said
the money necessary to
before May. About that
received from the State.
would be secured. That
tide over February. In S
tional would come in. It
tional would come in. It
the State in such driblets
for the support of the s
them open about four me
Comptroller Farwell—
etty bonds, but if I can
pay the interest you will
prohibited from borrowit
another.

Since the Board had had lar due had been collect income from them now Ald. Fearsons—Wha estimates? Here is an ings and sites. Are the Inspector Sullivan be this year without them. Inspector Hots said They did not expect the

Tary did not expect the two or three years.

Inspector Prussing remote inspector Sullivan sation increased at the retwelve-room buildings to accommodate them could not be cut down at starvation rates. It stativation rates. It schools.
Aid. Pearsons—But schools.
Aid. Pearsons—But spool when we have cut laspector Sullivan—would not put 1,000 ch incompetent man for t laspector Hoyne said from \$840 down to \$18 laspector English leachers, as follows: 4 \$400; 50, \$450: 75.
200, \$650. They did formerly, though their from 15 to 25 per cent.
Aid. Pearsons was low-salaried teachers, reduced. It was the d lastice to the cause think the members of condition the city was to stint the educations be rented if nothing impression was that the rible condition as we would not repudiate the Supreme Court's decisive up. Their plack Aid. Seaton agreed ting question.

0. The school

# RET SOCIETIES.

Pythias in Conven at Marshalltown, la.

own, Ia., Feb. 13.—The Grand Knights of Pythias met at 9 aoraing. All the officers were following grand officers were ensuing year: Grand Chancellor, of Des Moines; Grand Vice-Chant. Hamilton, of Fort Madison; of the Exchequer, Julius Pappe, Grand Keeper of the Records Walker, of Mt. Pleasant; ms. W. G. Mercer, of Burner Gnard, J. E. Riley, of rand Outer Guard, C. H. adison.

adison.

Jkenburg, the Past Grand Chanhigh compilment paid him of bealty elected representative to the ge for three years.

July a large number of visiting on the different Lodges of seats on the floor.

of the Order was exemplified and Lodge by Van Valkenburg, meron.

and Lodge by Van Valkenburg, meron.
Committees made full reports heir jurisdictions.
Were adopted recommending Ratibone's lecture, and author-und Chancellor, Grand Channalellor to organize a battof lowa, with a view of aty the next session of the the World at Indianapolis jin August, 1878. The Comad battalion is to meet at Deat Tuesday in June to perfect ar-Assurances have been already educed rates to and from Indianale.

afternoon the Grand Lodge Lodge of this city formed an fall uniform, which was with the Lodge of this city formed an fall uniform, which was with the Lodge of the English of the Boardman House, researches of from the balcony by floers, Van Valkenburg, Green, was a gala vay for the Knights asion that will be long retizens of Marshalltown.

In progress to-night, and is acid. The supper, dance, and Binford, Van Valkenburg, Green, was adjourned sine die. Its held at Albia.

At o The Canaga Tribune.

Feb. 13.—A grand banquet in rival in this city of Past Supremonthbone, the founder of the Pythias, was given by the Saxon Lodge, No. 62, this European Hotel. In the even-hone addressed a large andicomposed of the members a secret societies in Galena, acerally. The subject, "True as ably and cloquently handled one hour and a quarter. The rother was essorted to the depot ation of Knights and citizens. grand success, and will result the Order hereabouts. Brother the 10:12 train for Chicago, leomed by the brotherhood

on-FELLOWS. Mich., Feb. 13.—The Grand the Order of Odd-Fellows of Scribe, Whitney, of Lar

Scribe, Whitney, of Lansing; fest Bailey, of Hastings. The 's annual address, read this hat the Order is flourishate. Two new Encampbeen instituted—one at d the other at Vassar. Ment, at Caro, has ceased its The following standing comolited: On Returns, E. H. Doughty, G. W. Loring; Fisimer, G. Westerman, A. C. Indence, J. N. Ingersoll, H. H. Her; By-Laws, George Dean, Greenfield, George B. Hungere Order, F. H. Rankin, F. S.; Mileage and Per Diem, A. Watkins, H. Soule; Reference or Gray, A. Mirens, C. Lich. Inpment will probably close

ANCIAL. \*\*CER, MASS.
8.—Hon. William Upham, a woolen goods at Spencer,
His liabilities are estimated allure involves many of the ear of Spencer and Leicester, his paper quite heavily.
ss., Feb. 18.—The failure of of Spencer, involves only Co. and the Spencer Woolen less estimated at \$125,000.

PNTON, O.
Feb. 13.—The Ætna Iron
al of \$1,000,000, at Ironton,
nent yesterday. Their nomiity in excess of their liabili-

# MATION.

he Pyrologist Who Will
Pittman's Body.

to The Chicago Tribuns.

eb. 13.—Dr. LeMoyne was
Washington to-day on the
tion of Mrs. Ben Pittman,
sid, in substance: "One
er, while building my furnan, of Cincinnati, wife of
to me saying that she and
e thorough cremationshe should die before a
ed nearer to Cincinnati
desired to know if
used for the cremation of
that I would willingly content she might make for
it should become necesmonth ago I refrom Mr. Ben Pitthis wife's Health was
I wishing to know if the
could be consummated if
g also that, in her will, his
er body to be brought
ted In my furnacethere would be no
for him to have
not telegraph me when to
dy. This morning I rerom him saying that he
is Thursday evening with
making arrangements to
our Turnace to-morrow
namence about 9 o'clock,
dy by Friday, it requiring
neat properly. The cremaFriday afternoon. The
thar retort about 2 o'clock,
e strictly private. Nous
es will be admitted."

-LORD CASE.

-A settlement is expectigal proceedings, growing ding. The lawyers were, and it is thought they ment to-day.

WADE.

The Chicago Tribusa.

12. —Ex-Senator Wade's now that he discovers insee has turned, and thinks y to convalence.

mpment of Michigan Odd. ws at Grand Rapids. The Latter Do Not Seem Inclined Down.

Issentious Plans Suggested by Aldertroller and Mayor.

CITY FINANCES.

The Finance Committee and

the Board of Edu-

cation.

Ex-Comptroller Hayes Does Not Agree with the Supreme Court. That the Constitutional Convention

Meant by Its Prohibition of

Indebtedness. A Talk with Insurance Men-The Citizens Association-A Variety of

Suggestions. THE FINANCE COMMITTEE. THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

med the consideration of the estimates.

Mr. Shorey, of the Library Board, was pre-Mr. Shorey, of the Library Board, was present, Mr. Shorey, of the Library Board, in reply to a question as to whether the Council and power to levy a tax for a Public Library, and there could be no question about it, since a said there could be no question about it, since the General Incorporation act continued

After half-an-hour's talk, the Committee voted to allow \$20,000, to be used as the Board saw fit.

Mr. Shorey said the Library would have to shut

and restout to the inevitable."

CONFRENCE WITH THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

By this time the whole Board of Education, and
the Superintendent, Clerk, and Attorney, had artired. They came in response to an invitation of
the Committee to advise with them about cutting

own expenses.

The first thing talked about was the power of the Council to levy a tax for school purposes.

Inspector Arnold remarked that he had not given much thought to the matter. It was a suggestion thrown out by the press without much considerations of those astute suggestions thrown out.

test repealed the old charter provision on the splect.

literary Perkins stated that he had examined be question to some extent, and had no doubt on the subject. Sec. 63 of the General Incorporation at gase the Council power to levy a tax for corpert purposes, and it was conceded that the State spained the schools to be maintained. It was, however, not required by statute that "official visitor" be entertained. That was the point decided by the Supreme Count.

M. Throop asked if the Township Board of Biastion was not required to levy the tax.

Attorney Perkins answered in the negative. The sould be no Township Board in Chicago, because the law provided that, in cittes of 100,000 insuitants, there should be a Board appointed by its Mayor. The Board could not levy a tax.

M. Pearsons inquired if the Board could borrow many on their property.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE CITY-HALL.
THERE WAS NO CHANGE TESTERDAY
in the interestingly mixed condition of city affairs.
The Government, like the One-Horse Shay, has
dropped to pieces, and a new coach must be built.
But the waxonmaker's shop is twenty-two months'
journey ahead, and the Mayor and Comptroller,
seated on the thills of the old vehicle, are awaiting the coming of a Good Samaritan to help them
over the rosd. Both are more hopeful than they
were Monday, and they are so cheerful when tasked
to that one is led to think that they see their way
clear, but are not willing to divulge what they
have in mind. The Mayor said to a Tanunke reporter that several plans had been suggested, and have in mind. The Mayor said to a Taibunk re-porter that several plans had been suggested, and all be wanted was the Council to hurry up and pass the Appropriation bill. When that was done, he would provide means somehow or other to go on. The Comptroller said, "We are going to keep the wheels moving."
"How?" asked the reporter.

"It isn't time to tell you our scheme," was the reply.

About every other man in the city has

About every other man in the city has

A PLAN

which, in his view, would give relief, but, like
those which have been suggested by citizens to his
Honor, they are defective. Among the new ones
which were made known yesterday was one proposed by Mr. C. B. Farwell. "The Mayor," said
he, "should advertise a list of all the delinquent
taxpayers, and notify them that if they do not pay
up within a certain time, all protection will be
withdrawn from them and their property; and the
thieves and thugs should be given a hint that they
will not be interfered wit... if they commit depredations against the persons or property of such
parties. This would bring the delinquents to the
City Treasurer's office at short notice," and, he
might have added, "put the givers of such hints
into the Penitentiary."

ANOTHER PROPOSITION

parties. This would bring the delinquents to the might have added, "put the givers of such hints into the Pententiary."

ANOTHER PROPOSITION
has been hatched out which is chiefly of interest to the tax-fighters, inasmuch as it would enable them to beat all their taxes next year. It is suggested that, in order to utilize the tax-levy immediately, a Credit-Mobilier of bankers and business men be formed which will undertake the payment of all the city's expenses, and take as a security the warrants drawn on the City Treasmy. In order to dthis, it would be necessary to add to the appropriation for every corporate purpose an additional sum for contingent expenses, out of which could be paid 7 or 8 per cent interest for from twelve to eighteen months on the sum appropriated. Then, instead of giving to each city employe a warrant for his pay, as warrant would be drawn for the total sum of the pay-roll of each Department, as is now the case in the Department of Public Works in the payment of its day-laborers, and as is also the case with the employes of the Water-Works. The foreman or person in charge of each Department would thus be given a warrant for the total amount of the pay-roll of his bureau, and to this pay-roll would be added as ufficient amount to cover the interest. This warrant would then, together with the pay-roll, be handed over to the Credit Mobilier, which would advance the money for its payment. After the tax had been collected the Credit Mobilier, which would advance the money for its payment. After the tax had been collected the Credit Mobilier would present its warrants at the City Treasury and get its pay. In the meanwhile it would raise the money it needed either by hypothecation of the warrants or by the issue of certificates of indebtedness of its own, bearing interest at 6 per cent at the most.

THERE SEEMS TO BE AN IMPRESSION

among some people that, if the clitizens themselves, in whole or in part, carry on, by private subscription, the City Government,—if, for instance, they were to indivi

Council either for street-cleaning in any subsequent year or for any other corporate purpose, for paying the interest on the bonded debt, for paying the police, or for building sewers. For this reason, it would be a very good thing if citzens were to contribute to any extent for paying the wages of policemen or firemen, for carrying on the schools, or for street-cleaning, because the equivalent of the amount thus advanced by them would remain in the Treasury, and would go toward the accumulation of that surplus fund which the city must ultimately have in order to carry it over the period which clapses between the levying and collection of its taxes.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This, he thought, was ample.

'Whom would you require to take
license?'

Business men of all kinds, and prof
men."

"Will an ordinance be passed?"

"It will an ordinance be passed?"

"It will an ordinance be passed?"

"It will be if it is legal."

"It will be if it is legal."

"It will be fit is legal."

"That would yield immediate revenue?"

"Yes. When the ordinance is published thirty days, it is a law, and money would come in about April 1. That is what they propose to do in St. Louis. That city is in the same fit as Chicago."

"How do you account for it?"

"The trouble is due to the bogus assessments. Men who have a stock of groceries, say, send in a return without swearing to it (oaths are very seldom required by the Assessors) for \$10,000. Let a fite occur in their store, and they will prove up a loss of \$200,000. The assessments on personal property are simply damnable. I took the trouble, when I was a bailif, to look over the books that were at the sherilf's office, and it surprised even me. I don't wonder the State Board of Equalization doubles up on the assessment. If they would add twice as much they wouldn't get within 30 per cent of the worth of the property. The men who make these returns are what you call the public spirited citizens of Chicago. They expect additions to the assessment and prepare for it; but the men who have but little property and who make honest returns, and are required every time to swear to them, have to nay the fiddier, while these public spirited citizens fight their taxes."

The Alderman was excited, so the reporter left him for other prey. His scheme cannot be carried out, sinse the Council mas no "power" to license merchants or professional men. Revenue might be taised by doubling up on saloon, auctioneer, and hack licenses, and licensire lumber-yards, brokers, etc., but the Council cannot license anybody not mentioned in the General Incorporation act.

"THE MAYOR

was found in his office, and was very communicative. Nothing could be done, he said, until the Appropriation bill was passed, and he hoped to ret the Council store to have the council could commence on the bill in January.

EX-COMPTROLLER HAYES. HIS VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

A TRIBUME reporter called on Mr. S. S. Hayes, ex-Comptroller, last evening for the purpose of learning his views on the subject of the city's present critical financial condition, his opinions of the legality of the certificates issued during his term of office, in the light of the recent Supreme Court's decision, his views of the Supreme Court's Court decision, his views of the Supreme Court's interpretation of the clause in the new Constitution relating to municipal indebtedness, and more particularly the nature of a plan of escape which, In fact, all that the reporter had to do was to state the object of his visit, as he has just stated it a few lines above, and Mr. Hayes, who is probably as familiar with the subject in all its details as any man in Chicago, proceeded to give his views as follows:

"It is a subject," said he, "that involves so

many different relations that it cannot be solved in a moment, or a day, or a week. All the different contingencies and probabilities have to be duly

In the first place, I do not attach any importance to the distinction made between different classes of certificates. The question of the power to issue facts which would justify the city in contrasting a loan. If the city does not, by making a loan, add to its permanent debt, it does not matter whether the allegation is simply by parol or in writing of any particular form, or whether it is an obligation arising on account of work and labor being done, or for money received for the use of the city. In

in principle, and all that is necessary to create an obligation noon the city is that momey has been preceived by the city for the lawful purpose of carrying on its autonomy, and after having made the procer appropriation and lever of taxes, to mimburse it. This to the city. It is met by immediate resources of the present citizens. It is not in any sense a burden upon posterity and is not within the purview of the Constitution, as being one of the evils sought to be remedied by the prohibition in question.

"Another reason why the construction is awong is this: The Convention itself reserved to different municipalities the right to pay the obligations incurred before the adoption of the Constitution is legalized by the Constitution itself in least it is regarded as not impaired. An essential part of the debt is THE ACCRUING INTEREST.

The city owes about \$13,000,000 of a funded debt. The interest which accrues every six months is a part of the debt and incident to it, and the debt itself is greatly impaired in value if the interest ceases to be paid. Now, under the Constitution of the United States, the Convention or the State of Illinois has no right to impair the obligation of contracts, and all attempts to prevent the incurring of temporary loans for the purpose of paying interest on a public debt in advance of the collection of taxes to pay that interest are in violation of the Constitution of the United States. At least two payments of interest are necessary after the appropriation is made, and before the collection of axes to pay that interest are in violation of the Constitution of the United States. At least two payments of interest are hecessary after the appropriation is made, and before the collection of axes to pay that interest are involation of the Constitution, and it cannot be supposed that the Convention intended to prevent, the incurring of temporary loans.

"If the Constitution cannot prevent, and a fair construction, and it cannot be supposed that the Convention of the power to make temporar

tion and the judgment of the enlightened members of the legal profession, either in Illinois or any other State.

"MY OPINION IS that all the obligations of this character which have been made by the city will be enforced by the courts of the United States. It is really one compensation for the great and alarming increase of Federal power that, when such occasion as this has arisen, there is some protection avainst ill-advised action of the State authorities. The city has gone outside of her limits to borrow money from capitalists in other States. She has received their money at reasonable rates of interest. She has used it for her benefit. It has been of great value to her, although perhaps to some extent it may have been anysiely applied. But the parties who have advanced this money are in justice, equity, and right entitled to its repayment with interest, and they are also entitled morally to be protected by the prompt payment of these obligations as they mature. Having these rights, they are protected by the Constitution of the United States, and can apply to the courts of the United States, and can apply to the courts of the United States, and can apply to the courts of the United States, and character against the city. They will enforce them by compelling the city to levy taxes to pay those obligations. If the Supreme Court of Illinois undertake to prevent the action of the city authorities under the mandates of the Court of Illinois undertake to prevent the action of the city authorities under the mandates of the Court of Illinois undertake to prevent the action of the city authorities under the mandates of the Court of Illinois undertake to prevent the action of the city authorities under the mandates of the Court of Illinois undertake to prevent the action of the city authorities under the mandates of the Court of Illinois undertake to prevent the action of the city authorities under the mandates of the Court of Illinois undertake to prevent the action of the city authorities under the mandates of the

power and authority of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Then, if these obligations will be enforced by the Federal Courts, and that fact is clearly established to the satisfaction of the capitalists elsewhere, and if the disposition of the people of Chicage shall be, as I believe it is and will be, to pay those obligations, and also to carry on, in a reasonable way, with economy and yet with sound judgment and due regard to the wants of her people, the Government of the city, there will be a way found by which all the money necessary for the city's use can be obtained from capitalists abroad.

see sericining turit heads and segriting their many policy. The Government of the city there will be city the real state of the city in use can be obtained from capitalists about.

It would be compared to the wants of the policy that the city is use can be obtained from capitalists about.

It would be compared to the city in the city is use can be obtained from capitalists about.

It would be compared to the city in the city is use can be obtained from capitalists about.

It would be compared to the city in the city is used to the city in t The state of the North Control of the State of the State

was disbanded and the engine-houses closed, their combanies would surely withdraw, as there would be no other alternative left them.

THE CITY TREASURER'S BOND.

Yesterday afternoon a Thibunk reporter called upon several of the bondsmen of City Treasurer Larrabee and propounced to them the following voluminous query:

In view of the fact that the Supreme Court has pronounced certain city certificates illegal and void, and Mayor Heath has declared that they shall be paid, is there a probability that City Treasurer Larrabee will be sued and otherwise prosecuted if he should pay these certificates on the strength of warrants issued therefor by the Comptroller; and would not his bondsmen also be liable?

To several of the bondsmen this question had not suggested itself, and consequently they had given it no thought. However, they had the fullest condidence in Mr. Larrabee. They felt satisfied that before doing anything concerning these city certificates he would take legal advice, and they were content to abide by the result, as they were confident he would not do anything to imperil his own or his bondsmen's interests.

One of the bondsmen said that there was only one thing for Mr. Larrabee to do, and that was to refuse payment on all certificates until compelled to pay them by a mandamus. In that way he would protect himself and his bondsmen, and, in view of the present complication, such action on his part could not add any additional embarrassment to the city finances.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

The grave situation in which the city now finds itself in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court pronouncing all their certificates until compensed and void, would, it was supposed by a Thiztune reporter, have agitated to the core the heart of the Citizens' Association, if a voluntary association can be said to be possessed of such an organ. Laboring under this impression, he called upon Mr. Murry Nelson, the President, and demanded to know what they were going to do about it.

Mr. Nelson did not know as the

it.

Mr. Nelson did not know as they were going to do anything. None of the members of the Association had spoken to him on the topic, and the city authorities had not solicited any advice.

When will the Association hold its next meet-

"When will the Association hold its next meeting?"

"Week after next."

"Is the question liable to come up then?"

"Is hardly think it will, for the reason that it has not been talked of among the members, as far as I know, and the city anthorities have said nothing to us about it."

"I presume that you will take some action on it as soon as the city disbands its police, discharges its fire-brigade, and extinguishes the gas-lamps."

Mr. Ambler, the Secretary of the Association, who was present at the interview—"What's the use of talking about selling your horse when there is no market." use of taiking about sensing you have stated is no market?"

Mr. Nelson—Until such events as you have stated come to pass, or until the city authorities request our advice, it is not likely that the Association will take any action on the situation.

SUGGESTIONS.

THE WAY TO DO IT.
To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—When an improvident man gets into trouble it is usual for the neighboring wiseacres to say, "I told you so." I have taken ap my pen in respect to the present financial mud-ile of the city for a like purpose, and also to show

dle of the city for a like purpose, and also to show the way out of it.

Since the constitutional prohibition that municipal corporations shall not run into debt above 5 percentum of their assessed valuation, County Commissioners, Aldermen, Mayors, Comptrollers, and, notably, County and City Attorneys, have been scratching their heads and beguling their understanding to devise ways and means for evading, instead of executing, that wholesome constitutional restriction. In their eagerness to spend money which they do not possess, they have come to regard everything as settling the question to which the Corporation Counsel shall give the weight of his purchased and forestailed legal opinion. It has been easy, however, all along, for cool and honest heads to see what such conduct was leading to, and what the result would be when some valuant taxinghter should ask the Supreme Court to prick the bubble. That constitutional prohibition "means business" and just what it says. It cannot be successfully evaded, and should not be. Men of solid sense have always known it and "told you so."

But the trouble has come from dishonesty the another direction. The City of Chicago has not a large bonded debt. compared with the real value of

THE CITY'S EXTREMITY—LEGISLATIVE RELIEF.

To the Editor of The Tvibuse.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The financial strait to which the city is subjected by the recent Sunreme Court decision has suggested the question of legislative relief, to be obtained by having a special session called by the Governor, in order to get the machinery in motion for submitting to the people a constitutional amendment. The gravity of the situation in this city calls for some relief from some source, if possible, but we want to be careful, lest in our anxiety to escape our present ills we "fly to those we know not of."

Article XIV. of the Constitution provides two methods of amending that document—one by calling a Constitutional Convention, the other by submitting legislative amendments to the people. This second clause conclude as follows:

But the General Assembly shall have no power to THE CITY'S EXTREMITY—LEGISLATIVE RELIEF.

This second clause conclude as follows:

But the General Assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of this Constitution at the same seasion, nor to the same article oftener than one in four years.

Obviously this was intended to prevent more than one proposition oring made before the people at any one time, —possibly in order to prevent confusion as well as to prevent froquent attempts to amend the Constitution, which, at the time of its adoption, was regarded as the most perfect of any ever presented to the people.

Early in the last session of the General Assembly, the venerable Senator from Pike, the Hon. W. R. Archer, introduced a joint resulution in the Senate submitting a constitutional amendment, enabling owners of swamp lands to levy a tax (on the lands to be benefited) to pay for the construction of drains, ditches, and embankments. The laws of the last session, it seems, are never to be published, but my recollection is, that Archer's resolution passed both Houses, and is now pending—or will be—before the people at the election this fail.

Now comes the question, Can only one amendment

penuing—or will be—before the people at the election this fail.

Now comes the question, Can only one amendment be submitted at one time? and would a second amendment, submitted by a called session, crowd the other to the wail? Further, is it not the obvious intention of the Constitution that these amendments should only be submitted by regular sessions, leaving the extra or special sessions to emergencies similar to the Chicago fire and danger from invasion, etc.? And, finally, barring the present inconvenience,—the result of former mistakes,—is it really a desirable boon for the corporation to be able to run in debt?

W. W.

THE LICENSE PEES. The Hon. Monroe Heath, Mayor of Chicago: I have constituted myself a committee of one to suggest to your Honor a plan to relieve the goodly City of Chicago from her great financial embarrassment growing out of the late Supreme Court decision upon taxation, and at the same time improve the condition of the community mentally, morally, physically, and socially. I will not spend any unnecessary time in preliminary showing up of the serious sufferings that will occur of great numbers of persons unless some immediate steps are taken to raise funds to meet the present great needs of deserving but destitute persons. I believe there are about 2,800 saloons in this city, and my suggestion is, that an ordinance be passed by the proper anthorities establishing a license tax of say \$300 per annum, and payable quarterly in advance. This would, if all continued in the business, give the nice little income of \$840,000 per annum; but supposes this should be the means of reducing the number to say 1,800, then there would be the nice little figure of \$540,000 per annum to put bread in the mouth and coal in the scuttle of many now in a state of starvation.

Now. I don't claim this as any wise discovery or

to sell. It furnishes a responsible class of saloon-keepers, who will be far more careful how and to whom they sell.

Now, sir, is not this subject worth the careful attention of yourself and the honorable City Fathers? Is there not a chance here to replenish the Treasury and improve the morals of the city? By writing to the Honorable Mayor of Galesburg you will be able to ret data and facts showing the practical working of this plan. It is said that the saloonkeepers themselves are well pleased with it, as it to a great extent removes and does away with the worst class of victous and irresponsible keepers, where most of the worst characters congregate.

Please think this matter over, get facts and data, discuss the problem with good, reliable, practical men, and see if good may not come out of it. Very respectfully.

SHALL THE SCHOOLS BE GIVEN UP?

Curcaso. Feb. 13. —Though the city credit is not overgood, nor its financial matters exactly what they should be, yet, to make both better, would not the sale of the Lake-Front heip along a little, if not a good deal? If the city cannot borrow any more on its Tax Fund, could it not borrow a sum sufficient to carry it over eighteen months into a cash basis by giving security on the Water-Works, or some other security? The Water-Works are said to be worth \$25,000,000, and, as the city only needs about \$3,200,000,000, and, as the city only needs about \$4,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, and as carried to be well in security somehow, could it not, and not violate the constitutional restriction?

The payment of money thus borrowed should be made on a scale of so much a year till it is all paid of, and in no wise interfere with running expenses of the city, say an annual appropriation of one-third or one-fifth till paid. Surely capitalists can be found to lead the above sum one or saluable property as the Water-Works. If the Lake-Front is sold, then the city will need borrow that much less. Could not the City Government continue on, if it could only borrow, or arrange to pay monthly, one-half of the salaries and wages due the city employes, the balance to be paid next year, or as soon as the city struck a cash bottom? Orders or duebills drawing a small interest might be given for this unpaid balance. Would not such be better than cutting down?

PILLO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribusa.

Dixon. Ill., Feb. 13.—The judicial election

JUDICIAL ELECTION.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DIXON, Ill., Feb. 13.—The judicial election which occurs next Saturday to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Heaton is exciting more than the usual interest incident to special elections, particularly those of a purely judicial character. About three weeks since an effort was made by some politicians in Whitestide County to call a politicial Convention to nominate a candidate for Judge, but this signally failed. Then an effort was made by these same parties to call a people's Convention. This also fell through, and at last as a last resort, just on the eve of the election, the same parties succeeded in inducing some of the temperance organizations known as the Red-Ribbon Club, etc., to send delegates to a Temperance Convention, held at Freeport vesterday, which put in nomination the Hon. James Shaw, of Mt. Carroll, to run in opposition to Judge John V. Eustace, who had announced himself a candidate in response to the solicitations of the leading members of the Bar of the entire district. It is not probable that Mr. Shaw will accept, from the fact that he has been, and is now, an active supporter of Judge Eustace for the same position, and also because the issue upon which he was nominated in a faise one, Judge Eustace being perfectly acceptable to the Temperance men of his own county and city, who ought to be good judges of his fitness in this particular. When he occupied

this position, many years ago, his record impartial and able one.

Section Dismarch to The Chicago Tribuna.
STREALING, Ill., Feb. 13.—The Hon.
Shaw, who was nominated at Freeport y day for Circuit Judge in this Circuit, de the nomination, leaving the field to the James McCoy, of Whiteside, and the F V. Eustace, of Lee.

# AMUSEMENTS.

THE APOLLO CLUB. The Apollo Club gives its second concert evening at McCormick's Hall. Aside from Club numbers the concert will be an interes one, for the reason that it will be an i the debut of that excellent vocalist, Me tta Beebe.

THE STEPPING-STONE TO HEALTH. The acquisition of vital energy is the step stone to health. When the system lacks vita-the various organs flag in their duty, be-chronically irregular, and disease is eventual stituted. To prevent this unhappy state of thi chronically frequiar, and disease a eveniumly instituted. To prevent this unhappy state of things, the debilitated system should be built up by the use of that intmitable tonic. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which invigorates the digestive organs, and insures the thorough conversion of food into blood of a nourishing quality, from whence every muscle, nerve, and fibre acquire unwonted supplies of vigor, and the whole system en periences the beneficial effect. Appetite returns, the system is refreshed by healthful slumber, the nerves grow strong and calm, the despondency begotten or chronic indigestion and an uncertain state of health disappears, and that sallow appearance of the skin peculiar to habitual invalids, and person deficient in vital energy, is replaced by a more becoming tinge.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DISEASE,

NUMBERING ITS VICTIMS BY MILLIONS. The magnitude of the suffering, the blight, the misery caused by Ca-tarrh, places the question of the remedy for its cure and extermination second only to that for Con-sumption; for like the latter it

mines and burrows in the system until it breaks down every vital force opposed to its fearful ravages. Reader, have you risen from your bed after a short sleep to find yourself nearly suffocated with Catarrhal matter in your nose, head, and throat? Have you noticed what a depressing influence it exercises on the mind, blunting its faculties, besides enervating the body as well? How difficult to rid the head of this foul matter all can testify who are afflicted with Catarrh. How difficult to protect the system against its further progress toward the lungs and brouchisl tubes, all physicians can testify. It is a terrible disease, and cries out for relief. To be freed from the danger of suffocation while lying down; so breaths freely, sleep soundly and undisturbed; to know that no poisonous, putrid matter defiles the breath and undermines the system; to know that the body foce not, through its veins and arteries, earry the poison that is sure to destroy, is indeed a blessing. To purchase he munity from such a fate should be the object of all afflicted. But those who have tried many remedies and physicians despair of relief or cure. They become incredulous. With such the long stray of testimonials from our best citizens, physicians and druggists in favor of Sanford's Endical Cure must convince them that it possesses great merit, while the new and original method of its preparation when studied with the disease astisfies the mind of any reasonable person that its method of oure is the true one.

# RELIEFANDCURE

Dr. George Beard says:

No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than catarrh. The sense of smell, of fasts, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, the mind, one or more and sometimes all yield to its destructive influence. The potone it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and breaks up the most robust of constitutions. Ignored because but little understood by most physicians; impotentity assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved of it this side of the grave. It is time, then, that the popular treatment of this terribe disease by remedies within the reach of all, passed into hands at once competent and treatworks. However, the proposal is the potential of the property of the propagation of method alopted by as won, my heavy suproval. I believe it likely to succeed when all the small remedies fall because it strikes at the root of the disease, viz., the actidated blood, while it heads the unless the vital forces are too far exhausted, must in the great majority of cases effect a cure.

Nobseott Block, South Franningham, Oct. 1, 1874.

SANFORD'S BADICAL CURE is a Local and Con-

Nobecott Block, South Framingham, Oct. I, 1874.

SANFORD'S BADICAL CURE is a Local and Constitutional Remedy. It is inhaled, thus acting directly upon the massi cavities. It is taken internally, thus neutralizing and purifying the scidified blood. A new and wonderful remedy, destroying the germ of the disease. Price, with improved inhaler and Treatise, 51. Solid by all druggists throughout the United Scates and Canadias, and by WERKS & POTTEIL, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Bass. VOLTAIC PLASTER

. Performs Wonderful CURES.

Weak and Painful Backs. Rhoumatic Pains. Neuralgic Pains. Female Complaints. Sudden Sharp Pains, Relieved as by Magic.

Sold by all Wholconie and Retail Druggs throughout the United States and Canad-and by WEERS & POTTEE, Propriete Beston, Mars.

### FINANCE AND TRADE.

Almost a Midsummer Dullness Among the Banks.

The Produce Markets Irregular-Pro visions Less Active--- More Doing in Breadstuffs.

A Very Nervous Feeling During the Principal Session,

And a Sharp Advance in the Afternoon A Genuine "Derby Day" on 'Change.

#### FINANCIAL.

Bank finances are as quiet almost as in midsummer. The clearings show to how low a point transactions have gone. The causes of this state of affairs are the usual dullness of the season and the quusual state of the country roads, which has puas took, of the country, west and south of this city. The wheat in Minnesota and the hogs of Iowa and Illinots have reached a market, and it is almost entirely upon this support that business has been done this winner. The supply of paper is light, and smaller than the payments. Rates of discount are 7@10 per cent. New York exchange was sold between the banks at 60@80c per \$1,000 discount. The morement of currency to the country is decreasing.

ngs were \$2,500,000. INT TO THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGEent changes in the prices of securities in En-reveal some interesting currents in the flow tish capital. The warm speculation in railvay stocks which in 1875 carried prices in son cases up 60 per cent has ceased, and railway stocks, as a rule, have gone down in 1876 and 1877. Foreign loans, which for more than twenty years after the Crimean war were the favorite investments for

at was lost by foreign bonds and road stocks has been gained by rance stocks and bank shares. The cularity of these two classes of extments has been very great. Values have in frequently 20 per cent, and in the case of one pany the quotation advanced 78 per cent. The ses of bank stock have also gone up generally. I sfact and the liberal dividends they have paid we that business in Great Britain is not so very as it has seemed to be. The New York Stock , as it has seemed to be. The New York Stock change, just now alarmed at its loss of business, ch it mistakenly attributes to the high rate of ns, could learn a useful lesson lled all the companies to publish ample accounts of their condition, and to this publicity the popularity of the shares is ascribable. If the same publicity were required of American cor-porations the same beneficial stimulus would carry up the market price of the securities of all that

SILVER IN PRANCE. he Bank of France is pushing silver into circu-on. It has in its vauits \$140,000,000 of that etal, and is paying it out in exchange for its ites, on which there is a tax of 1½ a thousand. as correspondence between the Governor of the ank of France and the Bordeaux Chamber of muneroe, which the Boonomiste Francels makes able, the intention of the Bank of France is ated to be to pay out silver in redemption of a 100-france notes, till these are reduced to one-marter of the total paper currency. In reply to the 100-franc notes, till these are reduced to onc-quarter of the total paper currency. In reply to the protests of the Bordeaux Chamber against the use of silver, the Governor of the Bank of France says he is unable to agree with them as to the inconvenience of maintaining silver in circulation, and calls upon them to use their influence "in causing at to per-meate among the still numerous classes who desire it, but who are prevented from obtaining it by the reluctance of intermediaries to burden themselves with it." The amount of silver that will be put into circulation by the benk in excelusors [10]

ation by the bank in exchange for 100-COMMISSIONS IN WALL STREET.

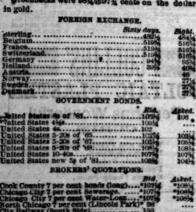
The dullness in Wall street has called attention again to the commissions question. Brokers without customers attribute their loss of business to the increase in rates. The blackboard shops and the Mining Exchange are flourishing. The commissions were increased at the time of the recent rise, when everything else was being lowered in price. There is a threat that twenty or thirty of the largest dealers will retire from the Stock Exchange and form an association of their own on a more popular basis. A true view of the decline of business on the Stock Exchange would show it to be due to deeper causes than the difference between one-eighth and one-quarter of 1 per cent commissions. People would not object to paying the higher rate if they had any confidence in present values or believed they could trust the representations made of the condition of corporations whose stocks are dealt in at the Exchange. The public have at last found out that most of these corporations are run dishonestly, and for gambling purposes. If the New York Stock Exchange wants to improve its business, let it refuse, like the London Stock Exchange.

improve its business, let it refuse, like the London Stock Exchange, to list securities of companies that do not make a full and cardid exhibit of J. W. Sylvester, of the United States Assay Office in New York, advocates a radical change in
the coinage system of the country. He proposes
that the Government give up valuing the coins it
mints, and coin gold and silver in tokens and bars
of convenient sizes and values, and let them all
pass current for what they are worth. These toknew would girgulate at their merchanding value.

REDUCTION OF BANKING CAPITAL IN NEW YORK.

The voluntary reductions of banking capital in New York to escape taxation are now succeeded by involuntary reductions to bring the nominal capital down to the actual amount to which it has been lowered by defalcations, losess on paper, etc. The Ninth National recently reduced its capital; the Bank of North America has cut down its capital; the Bank of North America has cut down its capital from \$1,000,000 to \$700,000 to make good the defalcation of its Teller, and the German-American Bank's stockholders have consented to a reduction from \$1,000,000 to \$750,000 to make good some heavy losess. In the last case, the loss of 16 per cent of the capital has been caused mainly by injudicious investments, eighteen months ago, in United States bonds. These were bought at a high premium, in spite of the obvious fact that the Resumption law was steadily cutting down the currency price of bonds, and that the Refunding act was as surely diminishing their gold value.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.
Gold was 101 1/2 102 in greenbacks.
Greenbacks were 981/4 097 1/2 cents on



BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Gold opened at 102 and closed at 1024. Carrying rates, 5%@1.

Silver at London muchanged. Here, silver bars are 119% in greenbacks and 116% in gold. Silver coin, 4@1 discount.

Governments were silver bars are the silver bars are the silver bars. NEW YORK. in, 1@1.discount. Governments were generally firm. Railroad bonds were firm and quiet.

Governments were generally firm.

Ratiroad bonds were firm and quiet.

State bonds were firm and quiet.

Stocks at the opening were strong. Prices advanced %0%, the latter Northwestern. After midday a weaker feeling set in, which continued to the close, Michigan Central, the coal shares, and Western Union leading the decline. Rumors of impending commercial failures and the adoption by the trunk lines of a lower schedule of charges for Western-bound freight were the chief causes of the decline. It is officially stated that the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company's January earnings were \$800,000 more than any previous month in the history of the Company, and that the total earnings for the past four months aggregated \$10,000,000. The earnings of the Wabsh Railway increased for the first week in February \$20,000, and the Michigan Central \$12,000. There was a sharp decline in cotton to-day, based on the European situation, lower prices at Liverpool, increased receipts at seaports, and orders to sell from the South. Transactions aggregated \$7,000 shares, of which 2,000 were New York Central, 9,000 Lake Shore, 16,000 Northwestern common. 7,000 preferred, 16,000 Lake Mamana, 3,500 Delaware & Hudson, 2,000 Michigan Central, and 19,000 Western Union.

Money market easy; 5. Prime mercantile paper, 566.

market easy; 5. Prime mercantile pams receipts, \$232,000.

W. Union Tel. .

. 59% Missouri Pacific... 123 C. B. & Q. 67% Hannbal & St. Jo. 61% Central Pacific bon 72% U. P. land grant... 34% U. P. Sinking Fund. 61

closing quotations at the Stock Extrange: Alpha . 10% Kentuck.

Belcher . 4% Leopold .

Best & Belcher . 17% Mexican .

Buillon . 3% Northern Belle.

Consolidated Virginia . 20 Overman.

California . 27% Ophir.

Condidated . 20 Storman.

Condidated . 4 Storman.

Storman . 20 Storman.

Condidated . 4 Storman.

Exchequer . 2% Sterra Nevada.

Gould & Curry . 8 Union Consolidated.

Haie & Norcross . 9% Yellow Jacket.

Imperial . 1 Eureke Consolidated.

Julia Consolidated . 24 Grand Prize.

Justice . 10% Alts. NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—Gold, 102@10214. Sighht exchange at par. Sterling exchange, banker's bills, 493.

Stering exchange, banker's bills, 462.

London, Feb. 13.—Rates of discount in market for three months bills, 1%@1%; the Bank of England rate, %@3.

Consols, money, and account, 95 7-16.
United States bonds—52s, 104%; 67s, 11040s, 108%; new 5s, 105.

Eric, 9%; preferred, 22.

Paris, Feb. 13.—Rentes, 1007 55c.

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for reco

Wednesday, Feb. 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

Walton st, sw corner of Pine st, s f, 28\(\)\( 28\)\( 18 1,200 800 2,000 8,000 LeMoyne st. 168 ft wof Robey st. nf. 5354x163 ft, dated Jan. 4.
West Erie st. 2429 ft wof Robey st. s f. 24x 1246 ft dated Feb. 13.
Stewart av. 2275 ft sof Thirty-first st. ef. 25 x124 8-10 ft, dated Feb. 13.
SOUTH OF CITT LIMITS. WITHIN A RADIUS OF MILES OF THE COURT-MOUSE.
Indiana av. se corner of Sixty-first st. wf. 249 x171 ft. dated Feb. 8.
Indiana av. 106 6-10 ft s of Fifty-ninth st. ef. 168x175 ft. dated Feb. 8.

The following were the receipts and alipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding ime twelve months ago:

	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, bris	14, 121	6.774	13, 397	6,635
Wheat, bu	144,884	8,750	130, 397	6,450
Corn. bu	33, 984	61, 489	61,878	46,658
Oats, bu	21.814	14,723	10, 520	15, 213
Rye, bu	1,625	2.068	1,960	
Barley, bu	14,953	4, 105	9, 233	1.673
Grass seed, hs.	253, 769	187,910	138, 778	153, 632
Flax seed, hs.	72,190	38, 780	121,991	21,891
B. corn, bs	12,000	34,000	41,777	41,000
C. meats, hs	568,873	202,520	2,710,248	1,026,430
Beef. bris			128	710001300
Pork, bris	300	100000000	1,038	226
Lard. De	208,684	268, 370	532,910	19,600
Tallow, ha	198, 890	16, 475		68,750
Butter, bs	142,933	64, 239	112,730	95,740
Dre'd hogs, No.	1.673	4.157	826	
Live hogs, No.	34, 432	17,581	3,303	551
Cattle, No	6,330	5,770	1,098	3,744
Sheep, No		1,652		1,918
Olldes Ibe	1.174		372	1,363
Hides. lbs	107,630	165, 195	67, 625	89,970
Highwin's, bris	*********	110,	50	
Wool, lbs	19,560	13, 363	4,853	********
Potatoes, bu	168	2.833	350	********
Coal, tons	3,314	5, 431	904	662
Hay, tons	107	40	20	
Lumper, m. ft.	223	378	661	1,099
Shingles, m	640	715	227	90
Salt. bris	3,760	514	1,712	740
Poultry, lbs	22,858	44,419	55, 136	25,080
Eggs, pkgs	289	83	215	118
Cheese, bxs	262	375	1,623	136
G. apples, bris	146	1,278		
Beans, bu	63	383	825	148

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 2,226 bu wheat, 1,863 bu corn, 698 bu cats, 791 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 18 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 7 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars No. 1 soft spring, 27 cars No. 2 do, 8 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do, 3 cars no grade (60 wheat); 8-cars high-mixed corn, 4 cars new do, 10 cars new mixed, 14 cars No. 2 do, 34 cars rejected do. 13 cars no grade (83 corn); 1 car No. 1 cats, 20 cars No. 2 white, 8 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected (31 cats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 5 cars No. 2 do; 2 cars No. 1 barley, 6 cars No. 2 do, 8 cars eatra No. 3 do, 2 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 2 cars feed (20 barley). Total, 210 cars, or 86,000 bu. Inspected out: 44,403 bu wheat, 3,536 bu corn, 568 bu cats, 2,073 bu rye, 810 bu barley.

The stocks at Odessa at the close of last year are reported as follows, in quarters: Wheat, 405,000; rye, 63,766; maize, 63,360; barley, 158,420; cats, 14,800; linseed, 17,430; and rapeseed, 16,400.

The leading produce markets were very nervous yesterday, and grain was irregular. The feeling was largely dependent upon the views exterialized. Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city

The leading produce markets were very nervoes yesterday, and grain was irregular. The feeling was largely dependent upon the views entertained by operators with regard to the probable course of events in the Old World, and the news was provokingly unsatisfactory. The British grain markets were quiet, with little change in prices, and an actual advance in consols, which looked so little like war that the great majority thought a renewal of hostilities to be almost impossible, and large offers to sell were the rule in wheat and corn. The subsequent report that Derby had resigned, and that the British fleet had been instructed to make the bassage of the Dardanelles, "will he, nil he," set them all at sea once more, and caused some advance in prices, though not the violent fluctuations that might have been expected, as the early orders had all been filled, and the news was widely discredited as that. In the afternon the reports were seen "in print," and then there was much more excitement, provisions, wheat, and corn tending decidedly upwards. The receipts of grain were rather small, those of hogs fully as large as was wanted, and the weather was mild and springlike, while shipping orders were fair in volume on domestic abcount, but foreign orders few and mostily limited top low to admit of their being filled.

Bail freights were irregular. The nominal basis was 300 on grain and 350 on provisions per 100 lbs to New York, with undoubted undercutting, but probably not to the extent claimed by some.

Dry goods were moving with some freedom on

other lines were about steady. In the butter market there were no changes deserving of mention. Desirable goods were comparatively scarce and command former extreme prices. Cheese remains firm, at 12% 13c for good to choice full creams. Nothing new was developed in the fish market. Dried fruits were more active, and apples and blackberries were a shade higher. There was a fair demand for oils at generally steady prices. Leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood were quoted unchanged.

The lumber market was fairly active and firm.

quoted unchanged.

The lumber market was fairly active and firm.
The shipments are increasing, and the local trade
is gaining in volume daily. Common lumber is
firm at \$11.00@13.00. The latest advices from the lumber country are that the loggers are strain-ing every nerve to put in a good stock of logs, and, ding the absence of snow in most local ties, there is good reason to expect that they will accomplish so much, but doubtful if they succeed in filling the contracts made last autumn. The fur market was quiet and unchanged. Dealers are buying the skins coming in, but the Eastern and foreign markets are very dull, and the outlook for the coming spring sales is far from being bright. Drugs and chemicals were in fair request at former Drugs and chemicals were in fair request at romer quotations. The broom-corn, wool, and hay markets were unchanged. Hides were in moderate demand and easy, the competition between dealers not being as vigorous as heretofore. Seeds were in fair request, clover and timothy being most active and steady, while fax was easy under fair offering with light sales. Ponlitry and except

fair offerings with light sales. Poultry and egg were lower.

Three hundred and nine thousand one hundred and cighty-five tons of produce were shipped on through bills of lading from this city to Europe last year, against 314, 507 tons in 1876. IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Feb. 13.—Receipts—Flour, 11, 919 bris; wheat, 108,450 bu; corn, 81,828 bu; oats, 13,938 bu; corn-meal, 1,488 pkgs; rye, 11,746 bu; barley, 14,818 bu; malt, 1,450 bu; bork, 555 pkgs; beef, 1,508 pkgs; cut meats, 5,328 pkgs; lard, 3,492 kos: whisky 1 440 hrls. Exports-Flour, 2,600 brls; wheat, 74,000 bu corn, 59,000 bu.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM. The following table shows the amount of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdon

"WE HAVE CHANGED ALL THAT." A correspondent sends us the following extrac-rom the first number of the Philadelphia Public from the first number of the railactenia posterior, tedger, dated Friday morning, March 25, 1836, being a four-page sheet of 10 by 14 inches:
The brig Ark arrived at New York on Tuesday from London. Her cargo consists of 1,788 bags of Wheat, 500 bags of osts, 2,700 fbur. The Old World supplying the New! Mirabile dietu!!
A slight change in conditions in the last forty-

GRAIN RECEIPTS IN IOWA.

Those of the people of Iowa who trade in grain eem to be generally of the opinion that it is dethat State as was recently suggested from this city As a sample of the expressions of opinion there we clip the following from the Decorah Republican we clip the following from the Decorah Republican:
We notice that the araln commission men of the Chicago Board of Tratic are interesting themselves to procure the passage of an adequate warehouse law in
lowa. They say there is no law in this State that
makes it a penal offense for a person to issue receipts
for property he does not possess; and they think it important that the law should protect the owner of warehouse receipts, and prevent, as far as the law can,
fraud in storage of grain and other farm products.
These commission men are accustomed to make advances on consignments, or (as, for instance, in time
of a blizzard-blockade) grain in store. This creates
their interest in such a law. of a bitzsard-blockade) grain in store. This creates their interest in such a law the interest of these mid-Now, for once what never the interest of these mid-Now, for once what neterest of the farmer or uroducer, who stores his grain, or in any manner intrusts it to an elevator or warehouse. In such cases he needs whatever protection the law can give against fraudulent transfers of his grain. To all honest, careful warehousemen such a law can have no terrors, while those who are honest and careful will keep out of the business or show a caution they would not otherwise. This is a matter to which we have not heretofore given attention: but if there is no law on the point, or the law is in any wise defective, the General Assembly ought to give the matter all the time needed to correct so glaring a defect. The Chicago men suggest a law with a \$1,000 fine and five years in the Penlientiary as the penalty.

at Chicago Customs Feb. 13: Kantzler & Hargis. cases cigars. Collection, \$8,736.85.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were generally dull, and steadier than usual. The receipts of hogs were rather large, but little change was reported in prices, and quotations from other points were unchanged. There were few orders from outside, and in their absence, with sus-

orders from outside, and in their absence, with suspense in regard to the state of affairs in the Old World, there was not much disposition on the part of local operators to trade. There was a diversity of opinion in regard to the estimated stock of lard, as published yesterday. Some claimed that there is not more than about \$5,000 tierces on hand, while others estimated the stocks as high as 70,000 tierces.

MESS PORK—Was quiet, and declined 2½c per bri, but closed about 2½c above the latest prices of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 4,500 bris seller March at \$10.20 dit[0.25; 11,500 bris seller April at \$10.300 bris seller May at \$10.20 bris seller May at \$10.50, and 500 bris seller May at \$10.20 bris seller May.

Frime mess was quoted at \$9.2569.50, and extra prime at \$7.7568.00. Sale was reported of 250 bris extra prime at \$7.7568.00. Sale was reported of 250 bris extra prime at \$7.7568.00. Sale was reported of 250 bris extra prime at \$7.7568.00. Sale was reported of 250 bris extra prime at \$7.7568.00. Sale was reported of 250 bris extra prime at \$7.7568.00. Sale was reported of 350 tos spot at \$7.25; 1,200 tos seller March at \$7.7568.7.39; and \$7.25; 1,200 tos seller March at \$7.7568.7.39; and \$7.400 bris. The market closed tame at \$7.7568.7.39; and \$7.400 bris. Sales were reported of 350 tos spot at \$7.25; 1,200 tos seller March at \$7.7568.7.39; and \$7.400 bris. Sales were reported of \$50.000 bris box the bring generally quoted duil, but holders were not willing to make material concessions. Sales were reported of \$50.000 be short ribs at \$54.000 bis long clears at \$5.40; 100,000 bis short set 65; 180,000 bis long clears at \$5.40; 100,000 bis short clears at \$5.45; 100 boxes do at \$5.50; 100 boxes hacks on private terms; and \$6,000 bis green hams (1616b) at \$50.00. The long clears at \$5.50; 100 boxes hacks on private terms; and \$6,000 bis green hams (1616b) at \$50.00. The long clears at \$5.50; 100 boxes hacks on private terms; an

lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 5%c. The following tame shows the closing prices per 100 lbs on the principal cuts of meats:

Shoul.—Short Land sh. Short ders.—Its.—clears.—clears.—Clears

Vas quoted at 71/671/6c for city, and 7/671/6c

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in better demand, and more active, with a very firm feeling. The better inquiry was partially from shippers, who were understood to be able to make more favorable terms on freight rates than heretofore. Sales were reported of 300 bris winters at \$6,3006.25; 2,930 bris spring extras partly at \$4,500 5.25; and 38 bris buckwheat flour at \$3,75. Total, \$,168 bris. The market closed at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$5,3050.00; choice to favorite brands of winters, \$5,3050.50; choice to favorite brands of winters, \$5,3050.50; choice to favor yields, \$5,0055.50; choice to favor yields, \$5,500 track, \$2,500.50; choice to favor yields, \$5,500 track, \$6,000 track.

Shoute—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$11.75 per ton free on board car.

MIDLINOS—Sales was made of 10 tons (wheat) at \$15.50 on track.

Corn-Meal—Course was nominal at \$12.25 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was fairly active, and very irregular, at a

m the list. Owing to an mean, and our quotations of an angar has advanced at the East, and our quotations of sirups and moisses are also noted:

Hicz—Carolina, 7068c Louisiana, 6146774c.
COPPER—O. G. Java, 254622616c; Java, No. 2, 2346
236c; choice to Fancy Rio. 204621c; cood to prime, 104620c; common to fair, 177621896c; roasting, 10562
10462 SABAS—Paient cut tout. 106/61076c; crunhed. 10562
10462 G. R. 106604c; crunhed. 10562
10462 G. R. 106604c; crond. 267666c
10562 G. R. 106604c
10562 0635c. HOPS—Are dull at 467c for Western samples. Wells'

the close, Wheat—Sales 385,000 bu at \$1.06% for February, \$1.076;1.076; for March, \$1.08 for April, and \$1.10 for March.
Corn—115,000 bu at 41e for March and 43%643%c for Max.

April,

Mess pork was active and higher, sales being made of 4, 750 bris at \$10.37\footnote{10.40} for March and \$10.47\footnote{10.57\footno

hanns, averaging 25 hs, as 654c; 100 boxes shoulders at \$3.00.

Wheat was excited and irregular, closing 10156c higher than at noon. March opened at \$1.075, cold to \$1.000, then back to \$1.075, closing at \$1.075. April closed at \$1.075 are active and 56.000 kigher. May sold at 4356.00 kigher. Oats were quiet at 27% for May. LAST CALL.

Mess pork was quiet, closing 10:2124c higher than at 1 o'clock. April closed at \$10.525610.55. May at \$10.6756010.70, and March at \$10.35610.3756. Sales 780 bris at \$10.8756 for March and \$10.325610.55 for April.
Lard was firm at the advance noted above, closing at \$7.32\square.7.35 seller March, \$7.42\square.45 seller April, and \$7.52\square.7.55 seller May. Sales 750 tos at \$7.55 for

lay. Short ribs were steady at \$5,40@5,45 for April. GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN-Was in fair retail request at the quotations. Choice hurl is held at 7c, but sales are seidom made at this figure. Choice green hurl, 67c; red-tipped medium do, 565%c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5%69c; red-tipped do, 4%65%c; green covers and inside, 4%65c; stalk braid, 586c; red and inferior brush, 4%6%c; crooked,

braid, 5386; Fed and interior crush, vascope, crosses, 349845c.

BUTTER—Business continues good, with prices for all descriptions well supported. There is no accumulation of choice to fancy grades, and no considerable surplus of any grade, hence the feeling at the moment is fairly firm. There are few, however, who have any fairly firm. There are few, however, who have any fairly that the present prices can be long sustained. We again quote as follows: Choice to fancy creamery, 32.838c; good to choice grades. 24690c; medium, 159 20c; inferior to common, 8612c; roll, 126:20c.

BAGGING—Met with a fair share of attention, and the market was again quoted steady and firm. Follow-

23\(\ceigc.\) Lewiston, 21\(\ceigc.\) Otter Creek, 20\(\circ\); American, 19\(\circ\); burlaps 4 and 5 bu, 13\(\circ\) 15\(\circ\); gunnies, single, 14\(\circ\) 61.5\(\circ\); double, 24\(\circ\) 24\(\circ\) 24\(\circ\) 44\(\circ\).

Giffer B. The market was firm for merchantable grades, and eksy for inferior quotations. There was a fair demand for the time of year. We quote: Full cream, 12\(\circ\) 61\(\circ\) 61\(\circ\) 61\(\circ\) 61\(\circ\) 61\(\circ\) 19\(\circ\) 61\(\circ\) 19\(\circ\) 61\(\circ\) 19\(\circ\) 61\(\circ\) 19\(\circ\) 61\(\circ\) 19\(\circ\) 61\(\circ\) es. Oc. Illinois. SJ. 3893-00; Canadada de la cara port bar-na block. \$4.50.

COOPERAGE—Sales were made of 2 cars port bar-rels as \$1.10, and hard theres at \$1.3561.374.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were in fair demand.
Bird seed is quoted lower; otherwise no changes are
made in the list. Opium, morphia, quinine, and several
other articles shat are manufactured in America, are un-

Suc.
FRUITS AND NUTS—Apples and blackberries were very firm,—were, in fact, a shade higher. Other domestic dried were to a considerable extent neglected. In foreign varieties there were no price-changes. Trade was reported good and improving. We quote:
FORMIGN—Dates, 59(408)(c); figs, new layers, 10:415c; Turkish prunes, old. \$8(408)(c); do new, 96:6611c; In foreign varieties there were no price-changes. Trade was reported good and improving. We quote:

Foreign Planes, 56(360)se; figs, new layers, 10sal3c; Turkish Planes, 56(360)se; figs, new layers, 10sal3c; Prench do, 13sal4c; rashis layers, new 81, 10sal2. On 10sal3c; Janes 10

octras, \$6.00611.00 per case: box branges of course, \$6.00.

GROCERIES—The market presented the same gen-gral features as on the two preceding days. A fairly satisfactory business was in progress at generally firm satisfactory business was in progress at generally firm prices. Sugar's and coffices were the strongest articles in the lat. Defing to an increased export demand lost in the lat. Defing to an increased export demand lost sugar has all need at the East, and our quotations of sugar has all need at the East, and our quotations of

rds, 10, 12, and 20ft...

endy. Sales were made at 43630c per bu. The deand is improving.
POULTISY—Was in moderate request and easy under
recasting supplies, with the weather warm, shippers
ere not buying so freely as on the previous day: Chickicks, dressed, 6685c per 5: do, live, 82.2562.75 per doz;
icks, dressed, 7685c; turkeys, dressed, 8610c; do,
ver, 767½c per lb; geose, dressed, 6695c.
SikEls—Was in only fair roquest at 81.1261.25.
The was quoted easier at 81.1841.20. The demand
improving. Clover sold at 84.5034.65, the outside
or prime seed. Flax was slow and casy at 81.2561.30.
SALT—Was in fair request and steady: Saginaw fine
it, 856c; New York fine salt, 81.05; ordinary coarse,
.30; dalry, with bags, 82.50; dairy, without bags,
.30; dashton dairy, per sack, 83.25.
TEAS—The demand was fair, and values were steady
du maltered, as follows:
GCWIOW DER—Common, 29620c; good do, 36638c; fin66281.05. Common.

est. 0036720: choice. 68:4730: choicest. 803685c; fancy. 9503631.05.

1MPERIAL—Common. 28:300c; good do. 33:438c; medium. 38:40c; good do. 43:48:45: fine. 48:650c; finest. 53:438c; choice. 63:688c; choicest. 70:675c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common. 25:4238c; good do. 30:6335c; medium. 38:640c; good do. 43:45:5c; do. 68:65.

JAPAN—Common. 24:4238c; good common. 30:6332c; medium. 38:635c; choicest. 88:486c.

JAPAN—Common. 24:4238c; good common. 30:6332c; finest. 48:650c; choicest. 58:655c.

ODLONG—Common. 26:28:28; good common. 30:6338c; medium. 38:64:0c; good medium. 41:64:3c; fine. 45:48\*e; finest. 83:65:6c; choicest. 63:675c.

WOOD—We quote the market steady, at \$6.50; 70:0f or maple and at \$6.00:68.50 for beech. delivered.

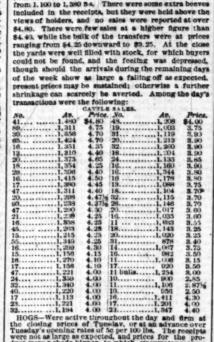
WHISKY—Was quiet and irregular. Sale was reported of 50 brls raw at \$1.04 per gallon, but \$1.03 was probably the highest figure that could have been obtained for 1:00 brl lots.

WOOL—Ico ania quiet. Small orders are filled at the quotations. The stock on hand is light. Medium unwashed wools, 23:62:7c; ined. 37:64:0c; medium do. 28:62:7c; ne fleece. washed. 37:64:0c; medium do. 88:640c; 23:62:7c; medium do. 88:640c; me quotations. The stock on many is first. Mection washed wools, 236,270; tille do, 226,250; coarse do, 250,250; coarse do, 356,370; tub wools, choice, 426,460; fair to good, 336,410. Colorado Wool—Fine improved, 276,250 medium do, 256,250; coarse do, 226,460; coarse com

LIVE STOCK.

.14, 107 82, 228 73, 191 96, 117 1,899

2,975 4,284 trading on the part of shippers, and it was a dragging market, at a reduction from last week of 20@30c. In from 1, 100 to 1, 380 hs. There were some extra beeves



ar fur in the courage to correct to or ward. It is don sales to list. I

rs. \$4.7568.25; fair to good, \$7.8084.00; light, \$694.00; cover and heiters. \$3.408.75; stockers. \$2564.00; cover-fed Texans, \$3.2564.00; stockers. \$1.7562.85; choice to faner, \$3.1063.65; fair. \$3.7663.85; choice to faner, \$3.1063.65; fair. \$3.8683.75; receipts, 4.600.

EP—Receipts to-day, 700 head; total for two days, selling at \$4.00@5.50.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18, Hoos-Steady and firm; good demand; common, \$3, 4063, 75; light, \$3, 8063, 80, backing, \$3, 8064, 85; butchers', \$4, 0064, 15; receipted, 134; shipments, 765.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

No. 2, 298. Grain—Winter, No. 1, 178 6d; No. 2, 11s; gpring. No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s 2d; white, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 12s 2d; club, No. 1, 12s 11d; No. 2, 12s 6d; No. 2, 12s 2d; club, No. 1, 12s 11d; No. 2, 12s 6d;

6d; No. 2, 128 2d; club, No. 1, 128 11d; No. 2, 128 6d. Corn—New, No. 1, 278 3d; No. 2, 278; old, No. 1, 288-6d; No. 2, 288.

Provisions—Pork, 53a.

Livzerool. Feb. 13—Latest.—Corrow—Market dull and casier: 6166646d; sales, 8, 000 bales; speculation and export, 2, 000; American, 6, 000.

BERADETUPS—California white wheat, 128 2d6128 6d; do club, 128 6d6128 11d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 108 26d 128 10d; do witter, listalis 6d. Flour—Western canal, 26s. Corn—Western mixed, 28s 6288 3d; new do, 2786278 3d. Oats—American, 3s. Barley, 38 11d. arley, 3s 11d.

PRAS-Canadian, 308 64. CLOVEN SEED—American, 45050s. PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 55s. Prime mess beef, 84s. Lard—American, 69s. Bacon—Long clear, 29s 64;

snort do, 30s ed.

CHESEN-Fine American, eds.

TALLOW-American, 40s ed.

PETROLEUM-Spirits, 7s 3d; refined, 10s 3°

LINEED UL-TS ed.

MESIN-Common, 5g-d; pale, 12s. RESIN-Common, 544: pale, 12s.
SPIRITS OF TURFENTINE-28s.
LONDON, Feb. 13. —TALLOW—49s 9d@50s.
LINSERD OIL—28s 9d@27s. Linsked Oil—268 94@27s. Spirits of Turpentike—248 94@25s.

ANTWEEP, Feb. 13. -PRINCLEUM-28s. AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITTES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New YORK, Feb. 13.—GRAIN—Fairly active business in wheat, especially in spring grades, at a further advance of 162c per bu, closing in nearly all instances quite firmiy at the highest figures: export-call rather more urgent, and speculative inquiry more confident, quickeped by the tenor of cable advices as to a more threatening position of affairs in Europe; 80,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee spring at \$1.3261.33, mainly at \$1.33; 64,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring at \$1.3261.394; 16,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring at \$1.3261.394; 16,000 bu No. 2 Northwaukee spring at \$1.3261.394; 16,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern, February option, at \$1.294; 33,000 bu Mo. 2 Northwestern, February option, at \$1.294; 33,000 bu do March at \$1.2961.394; 2,400 bu Nos. 2 and 3 spring at \$1.34. Corn quoted ½610 per bu higher, on restricted offerings and a fair demand, partly for shipment, closing generally strong at advanced figures; mixed Western ungraded new, 45%574c, as to quality. Rye more sought, and quoted stronger as to price; No. 2 Western at 694670c. Oats commaratively quiet, but quoted somewhat steadler as to price on very moderate offerings of desirable lots: mixed Western 4,100 bu

business in pork was to a more liberal aggregate, and indicative of steadiness. Mess pork in fair request, indicative of steadiness. Mess pork in fair request, closing about as before; sales reported of 130 bris uninspected within a range of \$11.25411.50; other kinds brisker, with sales reported of 1,030 bris extra prime at \$8.7569.3754; for forward editvery Western mess inactive; February option nominal; March, \$11.356, 11.40; April, \$11.40911.50; May, \$11.45611.55; no sales reported, Cut meats quiet at about previous figures. Bacon—Sales of 700 boxes various outs at about former quotations. Western steam lard in more demand, in good part for shipment, but quoted rather easier as to price; for early delivery sales of 3,730 tes at \$7.5597.60, and 1,250 tes for Western delivery, part at \$7.25; for forward delivery in good request; February option, \$7.575497.60; March, \$7.65; April, \$7.75; May, \$7.85.

Tallow—Moderately sought at steady rates; quoted beautiful contractions.

April. 67.75: May. 47.85.

TALLOW-Moderately sought at steady rates; quoted on a basis of \$7.62%.

SCOARS—Raw moderately dealt in at essentially unchanged prices; fair refining tuba Muscovado, 7%;; good do, 7%;; prime do, 7%;; fair to very choice groomer crede do, 7%; fair to very choice groomer crede do, 7%; prime do, 7%;; princ do, 7%; propert and do. 7%; proper poted generally steady, with cut loaf at 10@10%c.
Whisky—Quoted at \$1.08% bid and \$1.09 asked, but

mixed, 4565074c; steamchanged; receipts, 11,000 bu.

HAY-Firm and unchanged.

HOFS-Unchanged in good demand; firm; Rio carGroceries—Coroling, 1569195c in gold.

Sugar dull
and unchanged. Bice quiet and unchanged.

Perroleum—Dull and nominal; crude, 756; refined,
1256; united, 6134635c.

Tallow—Steady and unchanged.

Spirits of Turfentine—Firm and unchanged.

Spirits of Turfentine—Firm and unchanged.

Eoss—Outet and unchanged.

Wootz—Dull and unchanged.

Frovisions—Mess pork firm; \$11.25. Beef quiet;

Western long clear mixels quiet and unchanged. Lard

Prime steam, 77.5567.60.

WHISNY-Pirm; 81.085/201.00.

METALS-Unchanced.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—FLOUR—Steady and firm; superfine, 84.50; XX, 85.00; XXX, 85.2566.26; high grades, 86.2567.00.

GRAIN-Corn firmer; ordinary to choice, 47650c. Oats quiet but firm; 35c.

Conn-MEAL-Market dull.

HAY-Market dull: ordinary, \$18.00; prime, \$14.00@ 18.00; choice, \$16.50.

Phovetons — Fork.

Market duli: ordinary, \$18.00; prime, \$14.00@ 18.00; choice, \$16.50.

Phovetons — Fork.

Market duli: ordinary, \$18.00; prime, \$14.00@ 18.00; choice, \$16.50.

Lard quiet but steady; refined tierec, \$9.500.1126; choice, \$16.50; house, \$10.50; house, \$

11.24%; March, 21.28; No. 2 red winter, 2505, larch, \$1.23%. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2, 2500 (Loven-Mammoth, 24.50 LOUISVILLE, Feb. 13.—COTTON—Dull and

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.-FLOUR-Firm and Grained Wheat quiet; amber, \$1.3491.37; red, \$1.30 and the changed.
Graine Wheat quiet; amber, \$1.3491.37; red, \$1.30 and \$1.3

BUFFALO, Feb. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat d Corn quiet; sales 10 cars New Western cording to quality. Oats nominal at 31s ed. Barley neglected. BOSTON, Feb. 13.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull as

mchanged.

Wool-Unchanged.

OSWEGO, Feb. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat steady: Na
Milwaukee club, \$1.29. Corn quier and unchanged. PROBIA, Feb. 13.—HIGHWINES—Steady at \$1.004

NEW OBLEANS, Feb. 13.—COTTON—Irregular and settled; sales, 5,000 bales; ordinary, 7%c; root a 8%c; low middling, 8%c; middling, 10%c; root adding, 11%c; middling fair, 11%c; receips, net 11.

ding. 104c: net receipts, 356 bales; mies, 1,000 cs ports coastwise, 1,054. CHARLESTON, Feb. 113.—COTTON—Dull; miesta, 104c; net receipts, 1,236 bales; sales, 10,000. SAVANNAH, Feb. 13.—COTTON—Weak and irregist, middling, 10.7-16c; net receipts, 2,302 bales; gross ne ceipts, 2,352; sales, 1,300; exports to the Contasts, 350.

PETROLEUM. PETROLEUM.

ORL CITY, Pa., Feb. 13.—PRINGLEUM—Market
opened heavy \$1.03% and continued dull and teative during the day; a few sales are reported at \$1.36%, shipments yestering,
37.912 bris; sales aggregated 233.000.

Pittaburg, Pa., Feb. 13.—PRINGLEUM—Quiet and
steady; crude, \$1.438 at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 12%, Philadelphis dailyery. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Business light with rachast houses: jobbing trade improves slowly; cotton good quiet, but best makes of brown and colored cotton steadily held; prints moving slowly; cotton draw good and ginghams in good demand; men's wear of volcas quiet; foreign goods dull.

TURPENTINE.

ERKENBRECHER'S

cally Pure. It is snowflake white. It is susceptible of the It is snowness white.

It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting Polish.

It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands. It is packed in Pound Parcels.

It is packed in Pound Parcels.

Full Weight guaranteed.

It costs less money than any
Starch in the World.

It is manufactured in the heart of
the greatest cereal region of the
Globe.

Globe.
It is Sold universally in America
by Grocers and Dealers.
Its annual consumption reaches
Twenty Million Pounds.

ANDREW ERKENBRECHER, CINCINNATI. Brienbrecher's World-Famous Corn-Starck for Ford OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. AMERICAN LINE.

Philadelphia and Liverpool.

RED STAR LINE, Carrying the Beigian and United States mails. Salling every twelve days, alternately from PHILADS.PHIL STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW. LIVERPUOL DUBLIS. BELFAST, AND LONDONDERBY. BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
STATE OF GEORGIA. Thursday, Feb. 7
STATE OF LOUISIANA. Thursday, Feb. 7
First cabin \$55 and \$70, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced raise, surrang, second Cabin, \$40. Return tickets at reduced raise. Siserage, \$26. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Azents.

124 Washington-st., Chicago.

New York and Glasgow.

VICTORIA, Feb. 10, a unit ANCHORIA, Meh 2, 3 ya DEVONIA, Feb. 23, 10 am i CALIF NIA, Meh 2, 8 a MUSTRALIA, Feb. 27 2 pm i ELYSIA, March 4, 75 a Cabina, \$55 to \$70. Excursion Tickets at reduced miss.

Becond cabin, \$40. Steerage, \$3.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-8. North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Sam-day from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Rose in Rates of passage—From New York to Southsamble London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabla, Statistically, Seo, gold; steerage, 830 currency. For free and passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

New York to Queenstown and Liversed.

ERIN Saturday, Jan. 19-31 a.

QUEEN Saturday, Jan. 29-31 a.

To London.

Thursday, Jan. 24-31 a.

Cabin, \$50 to \$70, currency; steerage, \$20, bats for £1 upward issued at very low rafes. Apply \$2.

P. B. LARSÓN, No. 4 South Cartes. Sailing three times a week to and from Brital Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Office, northwest const Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. P. H. DU YEENET. General Western April

BURT'S SHOES THEY ARE THEY ARE

don, and sn-clay I of the charge, resulting the control of all discent or of ing. Prepared by CAPSULES CAPSULES solid by Druggists in the United States.

cepts the Te He Causes the Arrest

ANOTHER

A Granger Bites

Begging for T

of Them a W for money. Address the tempting such was the tempting caught the eye of G. Em over the sea and one week over the sea and one week over 10th of Ja dation of such as he that t dation of such as he that is certed in the catches aid not have a some badly. The tone of fancy, and he replied by was punctual, and he remorning. The reply came ters, Lawyer. 88 Washin was invited to pay the visit at his office. He were lessure to attend to his

visit at his office. He we at leisure to attend to his the advertisement, Emil he knew nothing of the that he had money. Mr. made no difference wheth pess or not, that he cound the situation would him that the restaurant we we have and the Emil aske 6. E. Harman. Emil a ried, and Mr. Waters re wanted to know how me had. Schultz rold him to had. Schultz told him the had. Schultz told him the had plenty This was satisfactory, an No. 76½ East Adams strevery small restaurant, a medium-sized woman. Tas Miss Harman, and neggiv opened between the the paymant to Waters of Schultz, and deaft for \$5 Wis. Emil demanded secretificate of stock of the pany, of Washington. D. ive shares of \$100 each. and Waters declared, was security was, therefore, we security was, therefore, we security was, therefore, we security was, therefore, and was told that he would week's service, and \$6 and he might go to work file concluded to go to wo cerdingly, when the APPOINTED TIME.

the "old cashier." and name was also fiarmon, an "o" instead of an "related to the mistress of was married, and had they were elsewhere. It was not his wife. One dathe dusty window glass, "H. Harmon."

But very little business receipts never footed up a day, although the "old comer that they were When Satbrudy night around for his money, day before, the good lady that she needed about seniarse her place, and, in addition to what he take him into partnership sitton was declined with might, after he had hung was politicly informed the dispensed with, as Harn tige for a partner, and the for three.

himself would reach the man.

He directed Schultz to the arrest of the parties of A CONFIDE and obtain of money und went over to the office of of Canal and Randolph directed. This was yest was placed in the hands man, with instructions to the woman.

About 4 o'clock yesterd reporter was in Mr. John his client on the matter, wing, middle-aged man on provate conversation with

private conversation with portion of the same room. latter that he was not o with the woman Harman, him and asked to be allowed and well asked to be allowed with the woman harman with Scholltz to the restay that he was called over to lie said, in raply Mr. Johnson, that he was mercantile agency of a two, said, in raply Mr. Johnson, that he was mercantile agency of the said was the said was the said was the was engaged on the said was the was engaged on the said was the was engaged on the said was the said was

To the Edite
CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—
City Fathers have been
to sleep. In other plas
principal street-crossis
ter what kind of eat
that we should not hav
principal streets any
little more money for
been was should get at
the insuence of your

th, \$1.28; No. 2 red winter, spot, Corn quiet but firm; No. 2, spo priox Dull and chimaling of the chimal state o ANOTHER SWINDLE.

Dollars.

cepts the Terms, and Is

He Causes the Arrest of the Parties-One

STED-A GENTLEMAN OR LADY WITH

lory as cashier in restaurant, and good security as Cashier in restaurant, and good security acy. Address C 50, Daily News.

see see. Address C So. Daily News.
See was the templing advertisement which
see was the templing advertisement which
see was the experience of the control of the control
see the sea and one week in the City of Chicago,
sent the 9th or 10th of January last and he swallowed it, hook and all, as will be hereafter described. Emil had money. He had saved some
yfrugality and economy, and some fell to him by
sheritance; and it was for the especial accommointeriance; and it was for the especial accommo-

on of such as he that the advertisement was ination of such as ne that the catchenny newspaper. Emiliered in the catchenny newspaper. Emilied not have a situation, but wanted id not have a situation, but wanted his badly. The tone of the "ad." pleased his

e advertisement, Emil had distinctly stated that knew nothing of the business of cashier, but state had money. Mr. Waters told him that it ade no difference whether he understood the busi-ses or not, that he could soon work into it,

neodingly, when the applications of the first way found at his post, with the fieshy man dinded to showing him in regard to his duties. This individual told the 'new man' that he was ins 'old cashier,' and, singularly enough, his man was size libraron, though he spelled it with a 'o' 'instead of an 'a,' and he was in nowise nited to the mistress of the establishment. He was married, and had a family of children, but they were elsewhere. This woman, he averred, was not his wife. One day he wrote his name on the dasty window-glass, and Emil read 'Charles E Baranon.'

Illarmon."

But very little business came in, and the gross meets a new footed up more than from \$8 to \$12 to \$12 to \$12 to \$12 to \$13 to \$14 to \$14

ddition to what he had lent her, she would him into partnership. This generous propose was deelined with thanks, and Saturday a ster he had hung around for awhile, Emil politely informed that his services could be med with, as Harman would have to ndverter a partner, and there was not room enough

for three.

The next Tuesday Emil came around again after is \$5 for his first and last week's work, but was his that it could not be given to him that day, as besiness was too dull. The whilom cashier called as in and again, but was told that he had disappointed the proprietress in not being willing and sile to meet her expectations, and he was sent assessment-handed.

of Them a Wild-Cat Insur-

ance Man.

Bounced.

unchanged.

srk quiet but steady; \$11.00\$11.72
firm: choice leaf, tierce, \$7.579
5.00\$3.75 Built-meaf, tierce, \$7.579
clear rib. 59658; clear, \$96550
teady; shoulders, 4563; clear rib.
\$46560; hams, sugar-cured, \$4650.

oswego.

eb. 13.—Grain—Wheat steady: No. 1

uh. \$1.29. Corn quiet and unchanged. PEORIA.
13.—HIGHWINES—Steady at \$1.03%.

COTTON. NS. Feb. 13.—COTTON—Irregular and un-5,000 baies; ordinary, 75/e; good do, dling. 95/e; middling, 105/e; good mid-didding fair, 115/e; receips, net, 11, and tiddling fair, 115/e; receips, net, 11, and

se, 1,034.

3. Feb. 113.—Corron—Dull; midding, seipts, 1,236 bales; sales, 10,000.

Feb. 13.—Corron—Weak and irregular, '146; not receipts, 2,302 bales; gross resales, 1,350; exports to the Continent. PETROLEUM. Pa. Feb. 13.—PETROLEUM—Market
Pa. Feb. 13.—PETROLEUM—Market
Pa. Feb. 13.—PETROLEUM—Guid and inacneday; a few sales are reported at \$1.65,
offered at \$1.59%; ahlpments yesterday,
iss aggregated 233,000.
Pa. Feb. 13.—PETROLEUM—Quiet and
\$1.83 at Parker's for immediate ship125%c. Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

TURPENTINE. STARCH.

KENBRECHER'S - I on Starch

itely odorless, and Chemiusceptible of the highest tlasting Polish. esses greater strength of n other trade brands, acked in Pound Parcels ght guaranteed, s less money than any the World. nufactured in the heart of est cereal region of the

ld universally in America rs and Dealers.

nal consumption reaches
lillion Pounds. W ERKENBRECHER, CINCINNATI. World-Famous Corn-Storch for Food. EAN STEAMSHIPS.

RICAN LINE. elphia and Liverpool. atlantic line sailing under the Ame ag every Thursday from Philadelph from Liverpool. STAR LINE.

gian and United States mails. Salling atternately from PHILADELPHIA. DIRECT and ONLY to ANTWARK to suit. PETER WILIGHT & SONS, in 110 East Randolph-st., Chicago. TE LINE. GLASGOW, LÍVERPUOL, DUBLIN, ST, AND LONDONDERRY. RGIA......Thursday, Peb. 7

and \$70, according to accommoda-ckets at reduced rates, currency. Sec-teturn tickets at reduced rates. Steer-to AUSTIN. BALDWIN & CO., Gen-J. WARRACK, Manager. 124 Washington-st., Chicago. INE MAIL STEAMERS ew York and Glasgow.

19, 6a m | ANCHORIA, Mch 3, 3 pm

28, 10 am | CALIF NIA, Mch 9, 8 s m

York to Londen direct.

10, 27 2 pm | ELYSIA, March 6, 7 s m

10, Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.

Cabin, \$40, Steerage, \$28.

DN BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

German Lloyd. this Company will sail every Satur-Pier, foot of Third street, Hobokia. From New York to Southampton, and Bremen, first cabla, \$100; second teerage, \$30 currency. For freight to OELRICHS & CO.

LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. O Queenstown and Liverpool.

Saturday, Jan. 19-3 p. m.
Saturday, Jan. 20-11 a. m.
To London.

Thursday, Jan. 24-0% a. m.
O. currency: steerage, 220. Drafts
datvery low rates. Apply to
LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st. ED MAIL LINE. mes a week to and from British cices. any's Office, northwest corner ph-sts., Chicago. NET. General Western Agent.

IPTION FREE. re of Nervous Debility, want of it whole train of gloomy attend-has the ingredients. Address Dr. West Sixth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio

As MAD As Hounerts.

As mad as Hounerts.

The reporter paid a visit to the mercantile establiance of Fouse, Hershberger & Co., which, it will be remembered, is itself in trouble, and inquired if Mr. Waters was located in that building.

"That is his office, in the front part," said one of the men present, pointing to a small room partitioned off from the main one. "but I gness he is not in jast how. Look and see." The representative went through the ceremony, and then asked the head man of the establishment, who occupied a middle office, whether Mr. Waters had can replied that Waters had been employed to that charge of two or three local cases for the stary in place of their regular attorney, who was absent in New York. That was all the convection the gentlemen knew of his having with the eccepture. the concern.

Waters was at one time connected with the Atlanie & Pseude Insurance Company, whose not
fingth and in connection with one Hooker engineered
aumber of wild-cat insurance companies in
waters Virginia and the District of Columbia.
He bears the reputation of being a combination of
Mestague Tigg, of the disinterested Anglo-Bengalee, and Capi. Wrag, the great "moral agricullarist," who is so graphically described in Wilkie
Collins' novel of "No Name." shoes. SHOES THEY ARE THE BEST. Ask your Dealer for them. CELLANBOUS. LY with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and Londard Prompt cure charges, religious in CAPSULES

VERY GREEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Cureaco, Feb. 13.—I would like to ask if our City Pathers have been taking a vacation or gone to sleep. In other places that are called cities the Principal attrect.crossing any least clear to make riacipal street-crossings are kept clean, no mat-what kind of eather, and I think it a shame was should not have our crossings clean on the said streets anyway. If we would spand a hare money for street cleaning and less for the should get along much better. Knowing ance of your valuable paper, I trust you will give this a notice, or blow them up for the seeming laziness. I sm, yours truly,

Constant Readen.

The Cashiership of a Restaurant Goes Begging for Two Hundred A Granger Bites at the Bait, Ac-

RAILROADS.

EAST-BOUND RATES.

There was a still further break in the East-bound freight rates posterday, and the rates on grain are now openly quoted at 25 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York. The General Freight Agents here claim that this is the minimum rate at which they can possibly carry freight without losing money; yet if the present state of affairs is not soon chapped, and a stop put to the disastrous competition, there can hardly be a doubt that the rates will go down still lower before many days have claused. The New York Tribune of Tuesday gives some further additional facts regarding the action of Mr. Newell, of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, at the Chicago meeting, and EAST-BOUND BATES.

the action of Mr. Newell, of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, nt the Chicago meeting, and Mr. Vanderbilt's position toward the New York pool. It discusses the matter as follows:

The Presidents of the trank lines will hold another meaning in this city to-day. The meeting of the 'x-ecutive Committee of the Western Association with Commissioners Fink and Guilford, at thicago last week, having proved a failure, it is proposed to hear a the trunk lite; are concerned, or to lay the James the trunk lite; are concerned, or to lay the James the trunk lite; are concerned of the trunk line; arounday. "In Mr. Newell to a sum that the Lake those was without instructions how it should not all the should be desired the meeting at the Board House the previous week and heard the resolution that the chief was about the desired flower was allowed there and the remarks of his support of the trunk lines. As well is action at Chicago was simply a subterfuge that will not bear the light of a moment's investigation. Such tricks as are apparently being used at present for the purpose of gaining a momentary advantage in the control of the transportation of the country are entirely beneath the believe that Mr. Vanderbilt, and it is very difficult to believe that Mr. Vanderbilt would be guilty of showing any counterance, to such practices; but it is even more difficult to understand the present situation of affairs apponents. case badly. The tone of the "ad." pleased his fancy, and he replied by note. His correspondent was punctual, and he received a reply the next morning. The reply came from "Russell J. Waters, Lawyer, 88 Washington street," and Emil was invited to pay the distinguished attorney a dist at his office. He went, and found the lawyer wanted to know how much the had \$150 with him, but that he had plenty more in Portage, Wis. This was satisfactory, and the lawyer took him to No. 76½ East Adams street, where was found a very small restaurant, a very large man, and a medium-sized woman. The latter was introduced a Miss Harman, and negotiations were immediately opened between the parties, resulting in the paymant to Waters of \$150 cash by G. Emil Schultz. Shad a draft for \$50 on a bank in Portage, Will Emil demanded security, and was offered a certifacte of stock of the Federal Insurance Compuny, of Wastington, D. C., numbered 63, for twe shares of \$100 each. These, both the woman and Waters declared, were of par value, and the security was, therefore, worth \$500.

Emil then received a promissory note for \$200, payable in ninety days, at 8 per cent interest. He sust oid that he would receive \$5 for the first week's service, and \$6 for the next, with board, and he might go to work whenever he chose to. He concluded to go to work the next Monday. Accordingly, when the

> THE FALL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
>
> NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—To-morrow a reducti rates from Boston will be the same as from New York, except on goods shipped by the Grand Trunk, on which, according to Commis-sioner Fisk's ruling, a rebate is allowed. All ates between Eastern and Western points are ased on the rate between Mew York and Chicago, reight charges to other Western cities being de-termined by the relative distance between the oints under consideration as compared with the distance between New York and Chicago. Since about the time the water navigation closed the schedule rate on first-class goods from New York to Chicago has been \$1 per 100 pounds:

BOND SUITS.
St. Louis, Feb. 13.—A Deputy United States
Marshal has visited Scotland County and served on he County Judges seven alternative writs of man damus, commanding them to appear before the United States Circuit Court in St. Louis, on the mistage of Mr. W. S. Johnson, and put the case into he mands. All the circumstances were inquired into by the attorney, and investigation made. The certificate given as security for the lam of \$200 was pronounced not worth the paper it took to express it, and the note was probably as valueiess as the worthless security. Scarely one of the obligations of the contract on the part of Waters and the woman Harman had been compiled with, and Mr. Johnson fancied that he saw a clear case of swindies, especially as he believed United States Circuit Court in St. Louis, on the third Monday in March next, and show cause why they should not be commanded to levy a tax to pay judgments against the county on its railroad bonds. The judgments in these seven cases amount to \$30,000. Similar proceedings are pending against other counties which have defaulted the interest on their railroad bonds, and the course which the Court will pursue on the refusal of the County Judges to levy is awaited with great interest.

uninciess as the worthless security. Scarcely one ef the obligations of the contract on the part of Waters and the woman Harman had been compiled with, and Mr. Johnson fancled that he saw a clear case of swindite, especially as he believed waters to have been mixed up in several slippery transactions in times gone by lie looked through his law books, and found in Sc. 38, pag 263, of the "Revised Statutes of Illinois," two or three claness which he flattered limself would reach the cases of Waters and Harman. He directed Schultz-to swear out a warrant for the arrest of the parties on charge of playing A CONFIDENCE GAME.

A CONFIDENCE GAME, and did as he was directed. This was yesterday, and the summons may placed in the hands of Constable J. M. Getting, with instructions to look up both Waters and the woman.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a Transure sporter was in Mr. Johnson's office interviewing is client on the matter, when a rather good-looking, middle-arged man entered and commenced a greate conversation with Mr. Johnson in the front pation of the same room. He explained to the first that he was not connected in any manner with Schultz to the restaurant. He also admitted that he was not connected in any manner with Schultz to the restaurant. He also admitted that he was called over to the place several times. He said, in raply to a question by Mr. Johnson, that he was not connected with the merantile agency of Fonse, Hershberger & Co., at No. 88 Washington street, any more than he had to the warman of the following the same of the same room of the same room he was the what. This he did not deny.

While waters had examined the certificate of such of the insurance company offered as security as lands and the man and Getman laid for him. He shaded to the wherehold of Waters. Schultz shade that waters had examined the certificate of such of the insurance company offered as security as lands and he defendants decreased in this man, and Getman laid for him. Whe shaded was the summon to him. He house differe

WHEATON COLLEGE

The Congregational Council Labors for Another Day.

After Several Hours Spent in Hearing Testimony and Arguments,

The Council Referred the Matter to a Committee for Report.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WHEATON, Feb. 13.—The Congregational Council resumed its session this morning at delegates were present. The attendance of other persons at the opening was small, and in-cluded but a few ladies. The Moderator, the Rev. Mr. Woodbury, called the Council to order, and, after devotional exercises, bus

ook the stand and said he wished to deny en-

tirely anything like a plot or conspiracy against President Blanchard. He thought he had a right, after his reilrement from the College last June, to act with the citizens of Wheaton, The Hon, Mr. Claffin, Prof. Webster's counsel, produced several statements regarding President Blanchard's alleged use of vulgar expressions at morning prayers, and which, he said, were too indecent to read to the Council.
On motion of a delegate, the documents were received as evidence and placed on file. Prof. Webster resumed his testimony. He stated that the alleged compromise between him and President Blanchard, as published in THE TRIBUNE last June by the President, was utterly and wholly untrue. He never agreed to withdraw from the Faculty, and accept of pecuniary indemnity, as Blanchard had asserted. Witness explained his exclusion from the Faculty in a letter to THE TRIBUNE, July 2, 1877. President Blanchard in the Uynoure of Jan. 3, 1878, declared the endowment of Prof. Webster's chair to have been just like any other endowment. Witness had raised \$13,000 among his Eastern friends, among whom was the Hon. Lee Claffin, a Methodist of Massachusetts and a member of Congress. Witness was to receive \$1,500 a year and expenses at the Col-

had been willing to make an arrangement with President Blanchard regarding his pecuniary mat-ters, provided the latter withdrew the charges of Erastus Thompson, of Massachusetts, in which they stated that the money subscribed by them at Hopkinson was contributed out of personal rezard for Prof. Webster, and not from any interest they had in the College. Mr. Crooks, who now was a large manufacturer in Boston, in a postscript dep-recated the diversion of the fund, and said is look-ed like getting money under faire pretenses.

ed like gotting money under false pretenses.

I. A. HART,
former Treasurer of the College, took the stand,
and said the first perversion of the endowment
fund was made in 1873, and the amount was between \$1,500 and \$2,000. He had protested against
the act, and had given Prosident Blanchard to understand that he did not spatcion it. The fund was
diverted from its proper course a second time,
after the witness had been succeeded by Mr. Fisher
as Treasurer. The latter was a son-in-law of
President Blanchard.

JESSE WHEATON

as Treasurer. The latter was a son-in-law of President Bianchard.

DESSE WHEATON

was called again, and said Prof. Mather had remarked at a meeting of the Board of Trust, when the fund was diverted to cancel College indebtedness, that it looked to him like cutting off a dog's tail to feed the dog.

W. B. LLOYD

related the manner in which President Blanchard had endeavored to get him to accept a Trusteeship, and asked him if he would look into the merits of the case if the documents were furnished him. Witness said he did not care to. Blanchard asked him what action he would take if he was elected a Trustee, and if he would not, and Blanchard said there was no use talking to him any further. Blanchard did not then go to witness' house at St. Charles, as he had intended to. Witness went home and told his wife that Blanchard had been trying to get him to act as Trustee, and vote against Prof. Webster

Mrs. H. W. Cobe stated that Blanchard had stated that "Swhen Webster goes he goes, and he shall not take any salary out with him, but when I go I shail."

THE REV. MR. TAYLOR.

reason that the Blanchard party would be down on them.

JESSE C. WHEAFON
said he went to Sterling last spring to get the Congregational Association to adopt Wheaton College as the denominational institution. He had not been sent there by Prof. Webster, as had been said by President Blanchard. Witness and others gave their notes to free the College of a morrange, on condition that the institution, when the old mortaging was taken up, should be mortagage. Witness got his note back on condition that he motes, Blanchard refused to give the mortagage. Witness got his note back on condition that he would resum as Trustee, which he did.

Wrile Mr. Wheaton was on the stand Mr. Gary, counsel for Mr. Chapman, was asked by Mr. Munn if he had not written the resolutions drawn up at the citizen's meeting in behalf of Prof. Webster, and he said he had assisted in so doing. Mr. Munn asked him if he was not a Mason, and he said he was.

The Noderster stated that H. L. Kellogy had

citizens' meeting in behalf of Prof. Webster, and he said he had assisted in so doing. Mr. Munn aszed him if he was not a Mason, and he said he was.

The Moderator stated that H. L. Kellogg had sent in documents relating to Chapman's case, which he had had carefully copied, and had sent them to the Moderator rather than nave them pass through the hanns of Mr. Gary, who was the Senior Warden of the Masoute Lodge here.

Mr. Gary objected to the admission of the documents, and Mr. Munn sustained him, and moved that they be laid on the table, which was carried.

The Council then proceeded to the consideration of the last charge, —that Prof. Blanchard had done Prof. Webster a great wrong by using unjustifiable and unserconciens measures to deprive him of his place in the College, and by adding and abetting measures by which, under cover of legal technicalities, he was defrauded of his just and pecuniary rights.

THE REV. MR. TAYLOR was placed on the stand in behalf of the Church Committee, and was questioned by the Rev. W. G. Pierce. He showed how the church was organized, and said it was governed by a Board of Elders, whom, he inferred, were rather mixed in their denominational beliefs. The church was called the 'First Church of Christ in Wheaton," and worshiped in the College chapel. Witness said it was voted by the church to have a division, and Prof. Balley presented the miority never acceded to the dissolution, and still claimed to be the First Church of Christ. Only the nondescript Board of Elders were among the seceets. The Trustees, two Deacons, the pastor, and Clerk, and the officers of the Sabath-school were with the minority. Prof. Balley and wife were admitted to the church in a hurried and irregular manner for the evident purpose of securing their votes in the Chapman cise. At the dissolution of the church no effort was made to get a Council, and mo provision made for the members.

Prof. Webster and Mr. Cobb denied the statement that the minority of the church had dissolved without taking action.

The t lege while he was raising the fund for his chair, but he received only \$1,840 during the two years he was occupied in getting the subscriptions. He had not taken any legal steps to recover the money. He The church was filled with a large audience of ladies and gentlemen on the reassembling of the Council in the afternoon.

ARGUMENT.

Council in the afternoon.

ARGUMENT.

After calling the Council to order, the Moderator announced that Messrs. Gary and Claffin were to occupy forty-five minutes each in making their speeches, and the Rev. Mr. Pierce thirty minutes. The first-named gentleman "summed up" in behalf of his client, Mr. Chapman, in quite an able manner, and in the course of his remarks said he thought the statement imade in an Aurora paper that President Blanchard would rather rule in Heil than serve in Heaven was true. He had intended to inform the Council that he was a Mason, but his friend Dan Munn had forestabled him by perpetrating a joke of which he had previously informed him.

Mr. Claffin made an effective speech in behalf of Prof. Webster, and in his peroration spoke so emotionally as to drawlears from the eves of many persons in the audience. He reviewed the testimony to show that his venerable client had been slandered and vilified, and in his old age deprived of a position that had been his means of support. The speaker said he was not a lawyer, and received no fee for his services in defending his friend and adviser from the eves days.

adviser from the scrious charges made agains him.

The Rev. Mr. Pierce was allowed as much tim as the other gentlemen in which to speak, an made a strong and succinct argument on the sid of the minority of the church, to which the Council listened with marked attention. At the conclusion of his remarks (4:15) the Council went into secret seasion, the auditors and reporters being excluded.

excluded.

SECRET SESSION.

The Council held a secret session until 10:30 tonight, at which the charges and testimony were
discussed, and it was decided to refer the matter
to committees, with instructions to report at 10
c'clock to-morrow morning, to which time the
Council adjourned. Council adjourned.

[In yesterday's report Mr. H. W. Cobb was made to say that 'the citizens' movement was not a Masonic one. Witness was one of the members of the College, and he had been anti-Masonically inclined. He thought the narrow-minded management was detrimentally to the success of the College.

seed boom commonding them do speed referred to the control of the

sake like a portrait, family helricom, or other article, valuable for its association with family or friends, was replevied by an unscrupulous claimant, ought the rightful owner, after having his ownership and right of possession vindicated by the Judge of the Court, to be compelled to accept merely the money value of such an article in damages in an action on the bond?

"I therafors conclude, as I have already said, that under the facts in this case the plaintiff, and those claiming this property under him, were obliged to allow the Sheriff to take it on the writ of retorno. Then there can be no doubt that the title to the portion of this property covered by the Wallace mortgage has falled, and that plaintiff can recover the purchasemoney paid for that part. The only question then is as to the measure of plaintiff's damages. There is some discrepancy and contradictions in the proof as to the relative value of the portion of the property covered by the mortgage, as compared with all the property so lod by defendant to Brinkworth. I conclude, however, that the proof shows the mortgage property to have been worth half the value of the whole collection.

part might have justified him in teneering back the remainder to the defendants, and then recovering the whole purchase-money, but no such offerto return was made, and it is not pretended that plaintiff was deprived by the writ of retorae of any property except that included in the Wallace mortgage. I think, therefore, that this recovery must be comined to the purchase money paid for that part, the title to which has failed, and that I hold to have been half the property bought by the plaintiff of the defendants."

The property cost \$1,750, of which half was \$875, and a finding was entered of that amount with interest, making \$947.18 in all.

Dohn McCutchin dropped into the Superior Court Clerk's office yesterday long enough to say that his wife Maggie deserted him in October, 1875, only about a month after their marriage, and that on that account he was going to get a divorce to

David F. Trefrey from Mary O. Trefrey, on the ground of adultery.

Sarah A. Abel filed a bill for divorce from her husband Jonathan Abel, but the bill was taken from the files and the cause is not known.

Judge Farwell yesterday granted decrees in the following cases: To Christins L. Davidson from James M. Davidson, on the ground of adultery, and to Abble J. Morrison from George Morrison, Jr., for drunkenness.

Judge Williams granted a decree to Christine Frisch from Hans Frisch, on account of his cruelty. UNITED STATES COURTS.

Frisch from Hans Frisch, on account of als crucity.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Singer Manufacturing Company filed a bill against Charles Nieman, William Nieman, Jr., and Frank Nieman, to restrain them from using complainant's trade-mark of "Singer."

BANKRUFTOY MATTERS.

Henry Rippee, of Hampahire, Kane County, filed his voluntary potition in bankruptey yesterday. His preferred debts are \$2,500, the secured \$2,500, and the unsecured \$6,648. The assets comprise land worth \$2,500, but mortgaged for \$1,750; and personal property, \$37. Referred to Register Coon.

George F. Anderson was yesterday elected Assignee of Phelps & Leouard.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for Theodore A. Hungerford and Stephen P. Lunt.

THE CHIMINAL COURT
was occupied yesterday with the Jones murder case, wherein James killed his brother Albert Eugene nearly year a ago, as a result of a petty dispute. The facts in the case came out in the Coroner's inquest, and were given at the time, and the evidence yesterday neither added to or took from what was then elicited. The prisoner set up that the killing had been done in self-defense, and that prior to the killing his life had been threatened, etc. On the other hand, the prosecution maintained that the self-defense incory was all bosh, and that the killing had been premeditated, and was nothing more not less than cold-blooded nurder. The case was given to the jury about 50 clock, and at 10 o'clock a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

Henry Nolf pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given three years in the Penitentiary.

June Huggmert—Cullimited call beginning at No.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers,
JUDGE BLODGETT—Unlimited call, beginning at No. THE CALL. 262.

JUDON GARY—139 to 142, 144 to 153, and 155 to 160, inclusive. No. 138, Parsons vs. Whitaker, on trial.

JUDON GORRE—14, 15, 16. No. 11, Walker vs. Walker, on trial.

JUDON GORRE—101 to 115, inclusive. No. 63, Curtis vs. Kogers, on trial.

JUDON GORRE—101 to 120, inclusive. No. 2, 688, Hendre Soors—111 to 120, inclusive. No. 2, 688, Hendre Soors—111 to 120, inclusive. No. 2, 688, Hendre Soors—111 to 120, inclusive.

JUDGE BOOKET-101 to 115, inclusive. No. 23, Curtis vs. Rogers, on trial: 10 120, inclusive. No. 2, 688, Henderson vs. Lid., on trial. 20 120, inclusive. No. 2, 688, Henderson vs. Lid., on trial. 20 120, inclusive. No. 20 120, inclusive. 20 1 JUDGE GARY—Augustus C. Titus et al. vs. Richard J. Arnold, \$116.39.—William McNell et al. vs. First Bap

JUDGE MCALLISTER-George Morgan vs. M. A. Pratt; verdict, \$432, and motion for new trial.

VALENTINES. My Valentine to you is given—
Don't refuse it.
Would you know the road to Heaven?
You can choose it.
If I point in its direction,
Will you use it?
Giving food for deep reflection,
Don't abuse it.
Anxious hearts have felt its fingers—
Many lose it.
In many homes its presence lingers;
Some accuse it,
But a man is only happy
Wen he views it.
So, if my Valentine's presumptious,
Please excuse it. NUMBER ONE.

Of course you wish to know this secret rare, Which fills the very world, the earth, and air, Which can, with subtle power, reach Heaven about God's choicest blessing: my Valentine is Loss.

CHARLES A. SWEETLAND.

NUMBER TWO.

O gentle Muse, grant me thy aid,
And let thy spirit on me shine,
That I this day may pen my thoughts,
And send them to my Valentine. Full thirty years have come and gons Since first I saw her, and divine I thought her then, and still I think There's none like her, my Valentine

Though cares have come, and many ills Have burdened down this heart of mine, Yet does she soon dispel the gloom By her great love, my Valentine.

Her loving heart, her kindly deeds, And noble spirit, all combine To keep her ever in my thoughts, My guardian-angel, Valentine.

And, though Old Time has left his mark, And gray hairs with the black entwine, Yet is her step as light as when I called her first my Valentine.

For such as her can ne'er grow old, Nor will she ever youth resign Until the day that death shall come And claim her for his Valentine.

And this I pray, when life is o'er,
That He who made us will assign
To each a place that we may dwell a
In bliss with Him, my Valentine.
G. M. W.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

The intrinsic merit of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines have made their names household words throughout this and other countries. As the hand stretched forth in peril to rescue the hand an chief of life-long gratitude,

is to the saved an object of life-long gratitu so those having been cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Medicines write of their undying thankfulness. Are you afflicted with catarrh, cold in the head, or "hay fever"? If so, try Dr. Sage's the head, or "hay fever"? If so, try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It is the most soothing and healing remedy known. It numbers its absolute cures by thousands. Are you afflicted with bronchitis, consumption, scrofulous tumors, bunches, or eruptions? If so, try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the best tonic, alterative, and resolvent medicine known. By reason of its superior merit, it has, to a great extent, superseded the pulmonary sirups, sarsaparillas, and tonics, in the market. It will not disappoint you. Ladies suffering with diseases and weaknesses peculiar to their sex, will find prompt and positive relief by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. No Family Medicines have attained the celebrity, and successfully heid the field, year after year, against competing manufacturers, as have Dr. Pierce's. Could any better evidence of merit be asked by the most skeptical?

BIRDS.

BIRDS Imported CANARIES, Talking Parrots, and other Fancy Birds.
Parrots, and other Fancy Birds.
Gottdish & Aquantiques. PRED
KAEMPFER, 127 Clark-et.
Tayligemetel Materials

BAIR RESTORATIVE.

SAVE TO LEARN HOW TO DO YOUR IT READ AND HEED HAIR WHAT FOLLOWS.

SAVE YOUR HAIR .- The laws of Hee and Longevity demand it, the customs of social life require it. The matter is of great importance in very way.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR.-It is the sur assing crown of glory, and for the loss of it there CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR.-For by no

KATHAIRON

Discovered thirty-five years ago by Prof. Lyon, of Yale, is the most perfect preparation in the world for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Besides being the best hair dressver produced, Lyon's Kathairon positively prevent grayness, and will re-store new hair to bald heads, if the roots and follieles are not destroyed.

I had been entirely baid for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

growth of young hair. COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE, U. S. A. In every important respect the Kathairon is abso-utely incomparable. It is unequaled 1. To Cure Baldness.

2. To Restore Gray Hair.

5. To Remove Dandruff.
4. To Dress and Beautify the Hair. BEAR IN MIND .- The Kathairon is m BEAR IN MIND.—The Kathairen is no sticky pasts of sulphur and sugar-of-lead, to paint and daub the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is splendidly perfumed, and the most delightful tollet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's tollet outfit is complete without Lyon's Kathairen.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

AMUSEMENTS. HOOLEY'S THEATRE---OPERA. GRAND ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA MAX STRAKOSCH, Director.

Friday Evening, Feb. 15—Compilmentary Benefit tendered to MISS CLARA LAULISE KELLOGG-Last Night of the Season—First Act of TRAVIATA—MISS C. L. KELLOGG as Violetts in Traviata. Tom Karl, Barberes, in the other principal roles.

First Act of LOHENGEIN in English.

MISS KELLOGG. MISS CARY, OUTUME, OUTUME, Elsa. Ortrud Graff. Verdi, Conly, Gottschalk. In the other principal roles.

Mad Scene, HAMLET, by Ambroise Tomas, in Fren Ophelie, MISS C. L. KELLOGG. Saturday, Peb. 16—Grand Gaia Matinee—MIGNON, 127 ADMISSION, \$1.00. Reservind Seata, \$2.00 and \$2.50, according to location. Family Circle, 75 etc., Seata secured at 100 Office. Libretton at Box Office, Monday, Feb. 16—The world-famed Tragedienne— MAD. JANAUSCHEEK See KATHERLING OF RUSSIA.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. THE LANCASHIRE LASS.

JOHN DILLON | as a Party by the name of EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
Saturday Matinee-PAUL PRY and ROI
FIER JENKINS. Next Week - - THE TWO ORPHANS,

In a style of grandeur never before equaled in Chicago HERSHEY MUSIC HALL.

MISS NEALLY STEVENS' GRAND CONCERT, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1878. MISS STEVENS will be assisted by MRS. JENNIE T. KEMPTON, Contrallo; MR. C. A. KNORR. Tenor; MR. H. CLARENCE EDDY, Organist.

FARWELL HALL. MONDAY EVENING, PEB. 18, EGYPT AND PALESTINE, THE GREAT PYRAMID. &c. By PROF. WILLIAM ALEXANDER MYERS. RESERVED SEATS.

Box Office open THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING at Root & Sons' Music Co., 156 State-st., and will contin-ue four days. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

THE DANITES.

assisted by MR. LOUIS ALDRICH, MR. C. T. PARSLOE. Vining Bowers, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, and a 
wonderfully strong phenomenal cast.
Monday Next-LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE. PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

GRAND CONCERT—MISS ANNIE LOUISE

CARY

Assisted by Miss Foresman, Miss Butler, Mr. Flagler, Mr. Bowen, Mr. Smith, SATURDAY EVENING, 16th inst. Tiekets on sale Fridsy morning at Cooke's Book Store, 56 Madison-st., and at Patterson's Drug Store, 125 Twenty-second-st. Admission, 50 cta; Reserved Seats, 75 cts.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. TO-NIGHT AND EVERY AFTERNOON,

HUMPTY DUMPTY!

The great trick clown, GRIMALDI, and an unrivaled PANTOMIME AND SPECIALTY TROUPE, sasisted by a brillant corps of auxiliaries. Matinee prices. 25 and 15 cents.

Monday, Feb. 18, ROSA WOOD, supported by LEWIS MORKISON and his dramatic company.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Extrs announcement. SATURDAY Evening, Feb. 16. engagement of the eminent German Actor. Mr. EDWARD HAEBTING, supported by Mr. Wurster entire German Dramasic Company, in the new play, "A Yoman with Twenty Millions." Monday, Feb. 18. Mine. Janauschek as Katherine of Russia. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, and \$1.

COLISEUM. 3 SIEGRIST MIDGETS. 3 THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

The Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois, 273 THIRTIETH-ST., Chicago, Between Wahash and Mehigan-ava.
The Woman's Free Dispensary connected with this matitution is open every Wednesday and Saturday from 11 to 10 clock for the gratuitous treatment of Diseases of Women.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as H. & M. Neuberger & Co., is this day dissolved by untural consent. Arrow Bamberger is to assume and pay all debts. and collect all debts coving its first blue firm.

AVER NEDBERGER.

Chicago, Feb. 11, 1878. AARON BAMBERGER.

A UNIX Sa.

KUMYS Arond's Kumys or Milk Whea, a delicious spackling beverage, famous
for its favigorating and fattening
qualities, specially suche for daypeppels, found f

SCALES FAIRBANKS' SCALES

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, bet cage and Council Bluffs, on the train leavin at 10:50 a. m. Moother road runs Pullman or any other hotel cars west of Chicago.

—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzle-sta.

—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzle-sta. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATLEDAD Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians-av., and Sixteenth-st. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices. 50 Clark st., and at depots.

Trains. Leave. Arrive.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wh Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha the Pacing Express. CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE Ficket offices et Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Den

FICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. pot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-sect Ticket office, 121 Handolph-st., near Clark

MICRIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

epot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-ascond
Ticket Office, of Clark-st., southeast corner of the Mail (via Main and Air Line) - 7:00 a. m. \*6:55 Day Express - 9:00 a. m. \*7:40 Kasmaroo Accommodation - 7:45 p. m. \*10:30 Atlantic Express (daily) - 5:15 p. m. \*8:00 Night Express - 9:00 p. m. \*28:45 c.

PITTSBURG, PI. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices,
65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Telect Offices: SS Clark-st., Palmer House,
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Express. Side Market Street St LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. 

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokome Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-st. West Side.
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-st. West Side.
Deport.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville. Columbus & Kast
Day Express.
Day Express.
Night Express.
S:60 a. m. \$ 8:10 p. m.
7:30 a. m.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Cincinnati, Indianapolia Cincinnati, India CHICAGO, BOUK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEOAD
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman and Ticket
Office, of Clark-st., Sherman House.
Leave. Arrive. Omaha, Leavenwith & Atch Ex \*10:15 a.m. \* 4:00 p. m. Peru Accommodation. \* 5:00 p. m. \* 9:35 a. m. Night Express. \* 110:00 p. m. 1 6:30 a. m.

KANKAKEE LINE

LEGAL.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—IN THE CIRUcuit Cours of the United States for the Northern
District of Illinois, in chancery: John N. Denison and
John W. Brooks va. the Chicago and lows Hairroad
Corpany, and also Charles I. Bowditch, Wm. G. Weid,
and C. J. Morrill on their Intervention. Notice is
hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of the said
Courie entered of record in said came on the Months
day of December. A. District of the State of History
Antice in the Courie of the State of History
arrivary, the ninth 60th) day of March, 1878, at the front
door of the building sow used by said Court as a CourtHouse, known as the Republic Life Building, numbers
157 to 182 LaSalle street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Hilinois, will sail as directed
in said decree, at public asscition, to the highest and
best bidder therefor, the more and the highest and
best bidder therefor, the more and the figure of the
county of Ogle, in said State of Hilinois, including
rom Jodiet, in the County of Will, to Foreston, is the
County of Ogle, in said State of Hilinois, including
right of way therefor, road-bed, superstructure, iron,
ties, chairs aplices, bolts, nuis, spikes, all the lands
and depot grounds exation-bouses. depots, visiancia,
bridges, timber, and materials, and property purchased
for the construction of said rallroad, all the engines,
tenders, care, and materials, and property purchased
for the construction of said rallroad, all the engines,
tenders, care, and materials, and property purchased
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tenders, care, and materials and property purchased
for the construction of said rallroad, all the engines,
tenders, care, and materials and property purchased
for the construction of said rallroad, and all the
grantices and rights of the said Chicago and lows
kaliroad Company relating thereto, and all property
acculred by rittee thereof, including side-tracks, turaouts, machine-shops, tools implements and personal
property accurred by s

Oyvice or Compressing or the Cubercy. Washington, Dec. 3, 1677.—Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims assistant the Third Nationa Bank of Chicago, Ill., that the same must be presented to Huntington W. Jackson, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within their months from this date, or they will be dissillowed. JNO. AT KNOX.

Compression of the Currence.

"Buffalo" Miller is about to be lost to Chibago, and with him goes the Blackhawk distillery. The itizens of Ottumwa, Ia., have donated him land, and offered him other inducements to move there, and he is going in a few weeks.

e temperature yesterday, as observed by Ma-, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribuna ling), was at 8 a.m., 36 degrees; 10 a.m., 2 m., 38; 3 p. m., 36; 8 p. m., 36. Barom-t 8 a. m., 29.91; 8 p. m., 29.92.

Mr. L. J. McCormick, of this city, contemplates plving the large telescope, which was made to his order by Alvin Clark, to the University of Virginia at Charlotteville, provided the institution can raise \$30,000 to endow a Professorship of Astronomy. tere is no reason for any further concern as to thereabouts of "the cat." A North Side sign i: "Where is the cat?" and just beneath seeming enigma announces, "For sale here-ents." Apparently the feline has been found.

se cents." Apparently the feline has been found.

Statisme in this city at St. Patrick's Church this orning at 9 o'clock by the regular quartette, viz. tra. McGuire, soprano; Mrs. Morrison, alto; Mr. illiam F. Kneip, Sunor; Mr. A. Brown, basso; of. Charles Berge, organist.

Collector John Hoffman, of the West Town, is thering in the taxes at present at the rate of out \$3,500 per day. He is anxious to turn 0,000 over to the city this week instead of 0,000 as last. Parties who are taxpayers in the est Town, and who are desirous of heloing the ty out of its present embarrassments, are request-by Collector Hoffman to step in and settle.

natious inquirer into the condition of the banks wandered over that barren field yeals the interest of the public, and was resirts the following solitary gleaning: Rescision, of the Third National, has sold all niture of the bank, except the safes, to Solf or the sum of \$500. Mr. Smith will take ion of the bank's quarters about the lat of There was nothing of any interest to be from the other concerns.

yesterday's court report it was noticed that Thomas E. Courtney, the contractor, had ded a judgment by confession to be entered up at him for \$12,000 by the German National . A Trusum reporter yesterday called upon courtney at his office, No. 133 LaSalle street,

ertain Constable, who shall be nameless, is in abit of occasionally allowing the devil's nindrood or the devil's hard coal, it matters little it, to get the better of his physical being one of the days when he was not in a fit state occasionally argue the cause of temperance he out to the Stock Yards. Stopping to water orse, he was accosted by a German of Samn proportions upon the subject of purchasing. A short confab resulted in the Constableing to buy the animal—the largest he had seen—for \$50. He gave the stranger a card—of his own he supposed—and returned to en-for \$50. He gave the stranger a careful is nown he supposed—and returned to the next day a certain Justice of see was confronted by a smiling German, ose back walked a dog about as large as the ge-sized cow. The Justice was bray with all of a case, and the court-room was crowd. This made no difference to the strange viewho marched boldly up to the Magistrate over which the dog stretched his neck, an unced in voice fitting his physical develor: "I have brought your dog." His Honed surprised, and said that he knew manght we bought a dog. "I thought you would respons to the stranger of the stranger was supplied to the stranger of the stranger of

bearing the inscription, "I said to myself, began the man, reassured by an audible titter in the court, "that you would not remember this thing. You was both pretty drunk, yourself and girl, too." The Justice's clerk caught the drift of the man's remarks and whispered to the man that it was a Constable who had bought the dog, and had given one of the Justice's cards. He was told to sit down, that the Constable would be in soon. The Constable soon appeared, and was duly accosted. "To be sure I bought a dog of you, and I will take him if you bring him down, and pay yon, too. But you don't think I am going to take that puppy, do you? The dog I bought was three times as big as that," pointing to the animal, whose tail was wagging to the imminent danger of the globes on the chandeller. "I don't want that pup." The German listened and looked on in open-mouthed astonishment, turned on his heel and departed, completely taken aback, and, with undisguised disgust, marched angrily down the stairs.

At the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture at Springfield last month, a Committee was appointed to visit Chicago and canvass the propriety of holding a show of fat cattle here next December. The Committee met at the Grand Pacilic yesterday morning, when there were present J. P. Reynolds, of Chicago; Lewis Elisworth, Naperville; H. D. Emery, Chicago; Jonathan Periam, Chicago; G. S. Haskell, Rockford; J. L. Moore, Polo; Samuel Doughas, Monmonth; D. E. Beaty, Jerseyville; J. W. Judy, Tallula; J. R. Scott, Champaign; S. D. Fisher. Springfield.

It was announced that the Exposition Building and the state the date would be accounted.

heer, in the state of the state

and; for hogs, 10; for sheep, 19; for poultry and game, 10.

The Committee held sessions afternoon and evening, and worked away at rules and regulations for the show, of which valuable articles they accumulated quite a supply. The most important one was in the form of instructions to judges where it directs them to award the prizes to those beasts "that shall present the greatest weight in the smallest superficies, taking also into account the quality and distribution of feeh in the most valuable portion of the carcass." This is necessary to remove the idea that the greatest scale weight would carry off the prizes.

The Committee adjourned last evening. They will hold another meeting here as soon as it seems settled that a sufficient guarantee-fund has been raised to enable the show to go on. At this deferred meeting they will fix the premiums, appoint the superintendents, etc.

raised to emole the snow to go on. At his deferred meeting they will fix the premiums, appoint the superintendents, etc.

Horsi, Arrivalla, Arrivalla, Tremont House—The Hon. George Merrill, Vermont; the Hon. J. Viles, Manitovoco; F. Manny, Rockford; E. L. Colvin, Janesville J. P. Manny, Rockford; E. L. Colvin, Janesville J. P. Manny, Rockford; E. L. Colvin, Janesville J. P. Done, Detroit; W. H. Done, Decoton; Col. W. S. Pope, Detroit; W. H. Done, Decoton; Col. W. S. Pope, Detroit; W. L. Done, Decoton; Col. H. J. Schaffer, St. Louis. "Stermon House—Lieut. William Hoffman, U. S. A.; O. H. Booth, Mansfield; N. D. Roberts, Clickin, Stermon House—Lieut. William Hoffman, U. S. A.; O. H. Booth, Mansfield; N. D. Roberts, Chonant, C. F. Hunt, Indianapolis; D. B. Farrington, New York; L. H. Carke, Cleveland; J. S. Stevens, Peoria; O. P. H. Stoodard, Boston; J. H. Stewart, Lafyette... Ground Fueffer—C. A. Clark, Cedar Rapida; H. S. Diehl, Indianapolis; Onaries Hane, Cleveland; G. Cox, San Francisco; A. R. Lee, Rrie; N. S. Murphey, Milward, M. S. Martington, Perfect Cox, Philodelpha, C. C. Taylor, New Castle, Ind. "Pulmer Hower Mayorley, Cedar Rapida; W. J. H. Ledyard and C. P. Hansen, Mayorley, Cedar Rapida; H. S. Ledyard and C. P. Hansen, M. P. Joy, Detroit; H. Rapida; W. P. Doty, Philodelpha, Peoris; J. S. Terria, Cantheky, W. W. St. C. L. While, Manchester, Detroit; Daniel Scofield, New York; O. W. Robertson, Milwaukee; J. F. Studebaker, South Bend; the Hon. W. A. Steele, Jollet.

POLITICAL.

THE TANMANY WING

of the Democracy met last night in the club-room of the Palmer House, with William McNally in the chair. The Chair, from the Committee on Organization, reported that they were endeavoring to have a registry of the voters of Cook County made, and they hoped to succeed.

Hugh McLaughlin called up the old question of holding a general mass-meeting where the ideas of the present organization might be expounded. They could keep up the ward meetings, and thus keep the merits of the party before the people.

J. J. Kearney was in favor of engaging the four Turner Halls for their meetings. He wanted his crowd to capture the Eighteenth Ward and carry the coming town and municipal elections, and if they elected their Aldermen this spring they would carry the county sure next fall. He wasted the people aroused and the Democracy restored to power in Chicago.

meetings, in connection with the minor meetings in the wards, as they might deem it expedient. Hugh McLaughlin was in favor of keeping the Republican party in power in this city two years' longer, occause it would by that time have succeeded in bankrupting the city and State. Doolittle's motion prevailed.

Mr. P. J. O'Connell, from the Town of Lake, reported that matters were in statu goo in that portion of Cook Connty at present. Politics there were mixed.

were mixed.

William McNally made his usual speech about Democratic virtue, home rule, and home government, and said that Democracy was to rise to right all existing national wrongs. He was confident of success this spring, if they only worked. He saw the flesh-pots of office ahead, and all they wanted in the city was a majority in the Council, and then they would get a Democratic Mayor next

and then they would get a Democratic Mayor next year.

The meeting thea adjourned for one week.

THE OTHER FELLOWS.

A meeting of the Committee on Ways and Means of the Democratic party of Cook County—the purification wing—was held yesterday afternoon at headquarters, 77 Clark street, Mr. Malcolm McDonald presiding. There was no business transacted of any particular interest to the reading public, not sven to the Democratic party, hardly even to the purified wing of it. A vague report was presented by the Committee appointed to raise money to run the machinery, grease the wheels, pay for bills, hire halls, and, generally speaking, see that no disreputable loaders come around after free lunches. The report was, in effect, that everything was progressing favorably, and the statement was received by the few assembled with great satisfaction. Some conversation of a purifying Democratic nature occupied the session, and the Secretary was then left in solitary confinement for the rest of the afternoon, receiving occasional visits of condolence from members of

consional visits of condolence from members of the press.

The Sub-Committee on Organization of the Democratic League of Cook County met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in their headquarters, Room I, No. 71 Washington street. President Henry M. Shepard presided. Messrs. H. E. Watkins, M. J. Keane, John Mattocks, Franklin L. Chase, Francis A. Hoffman, John Sullivan, J. J. Whitehouse, John Hickey, James Rochford, and representatives from different precincts were present. Reports received by the Secretary showed that seventy-eight precincts in the county with the League constitution. Arrangements were made for the first quarterly meeting of the Grand Council on the second Monday of March, and a circular prepared for issuance to all members of the League. After approving the names of several applicants for membership in the League, the Committee adjourned to meet with the Chief Council Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WORKINGMEN.

A meeting was to have been held at No. 4 Clark street, last evening, for the purpose of a gamzing a section of the Workingmen's party the United States for the Second Ward, but, as had been imperfectly advertised, there were be about half a dozen men present, and these meeting.

had been imperfectly advertised, there were but about half a dozen men present, and there was no meeting.

The Workingmen, so-called, made a desperate effort to gain a foothold in the Tenth Ward last evening by organizing a cluo. The scene of the effort was old Aurora Turner Hall, Milwaukee avenue, and those who participated could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Charles Butt was in the chair, and the others, three of whom were not residents of the ward, did the speechmaking. The election of officers was deferred for obvious reasons.

A meeting under the anspices of Greenbackers of the Fourteenth Ward was held at the Hampshire House, corner of Eric and Union streets, last evening. The location had been selected with a view to getting an audience, and with an eye to the large number of persons boarding there. The attendance, as a consequence, was large, from the fact that the boarders had no other amusement for the evening. A. C. Burdick was in the chair, except when speaking. He made a very long speech, trying to demonstrate that, if a little pamphiet he held in his hand was law and gospel, the laborer would get more wages than he now does. He was loudiv applanded by a blind man who has not been able to do a day's work for several years, but beyond this there was no enthusiasm. He was the only speaker, and after he had finished a secret council of those about him was held, and he detailed to them his political expectations, based on what Brick Pomeroy had told him. Other meetings are to be held of the same kind, and the promise is that the orators are to be Charles H. Reed and Leonard Swett.

### THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Bids were privately invited yesterday from seeral of the leading stationery and blank-book firms to furnish certain articles needed. They are to be

In the County Court yesterday the Burbach Platt bastardy case was brought to a conclusion, the jury finding for the defendant. The plaintiff entered motion for a new trial. The Committee on Public Charities yesterds bought 200 barrels of flour for the Insane Asylur

A powerful pressure is being brought to bear to have Dr. Baxter appointed on the County Medical Board. There is no vacancy, but some think that

It transpired yesterday that O'Donneil has been paying two and a half cents per pound for meal which the county has paid him six cents for. With such margins he can well afford to be liberal with the Commissioners.

Work was suspended on the Court-House two months ago, but the Superintendent is still employed at a salary of \$7 per day. There is nothing for him to do, and the county has very little money to throw away.

S. H. White, of Peoria, is early in the field. He has addressed several of the Republican members of the Board soliciting their support before the Republican State Convention thus fall for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Sheriff Kern yesterday receined a subpena from the Sheriff of Knox County to serve on Dr. Brower, of this city, who is wanted in the Rande murder case, now on trial at Galesburg. The Doctor is wanted, it is supposed, to testify as a medical expert on the question of Rande's sanity. He was served during the day.

per on the question of kande's santy. He was served during the day.

The widow of Ackley, who was killed on the Court-House some months ago, continues to pressher claim upon the Board for a gift of money with which to support herself. She has a son out of employment, and Mr. Hoffmann has struck the happy idea of relieving her wants by having him appointed to a position in the County Clerk's office, since the Board has no power to give her money direct. It has never struck the Board that the contractor, in whose employ her husband was when he was killed, ought to do something for her.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service met yesterday to consider the resolution introduced by Mr. Burling Monday, providing for reacinding all resolutions heretofore passed by the Board touching the construction of the Court-House, but upon getting down to work found that the resolution was missing. The resolution, if it ever turns up, will be fought to the bitter end by the old crowd, for the reason that its adoption will knock all of the "extras" out of Sexton's contract. From the rumors afloat as to the relations of Meyer to this particular contractor, his course in the matter will be watched with interest.

# CRIMINAL.

Thomas Cody confessed vagrancy yesterday be-fore Justice Foote, and was fined \$100 and costs. He appealed.

Before Justice Foote yesterday appeared John Pike and Stephen H. Clement upon a change of venue from the Police Court. They were charged with a conspiracy to defrand upon a lot of jewelry, and were admitted to bail in bonds of \$1,000 each till Feb. 15.

till Feb. 15.

Abraham Rothschild, a boot and shoe dealer at No. 22 West Rändolph street, was arrested yesterday and taken before Justice Kaufmann charged with receiving and secreting stolen property, knowing it to be such. The complaint is made by S. M. McConnell, of the Eagle Tanning Company, and the property in question is Russia leather valued at \$750. Abraham obtained a change of venue to Justice Hamill and a continuance till Feb. 23, under bonds of \$500.

der bonds of \$500.

John J. Ryan, the play pirate, was admitted to bail late Tuesday night in bonds of \$500. The sureties are W. T. R. Collette, of No. 260 South Paulina street, and Harry Heth, of No. 614% North Clark street. The companion of Ryan—the man Harrison—has not yet been found, and the belief exists that he has "jumped" town. Ryan will have a hearing this morning at 10 o'clock sharp before Justice Pollak.

# SUBURBAN.

The Taxpayers' Association hold a meeting to-night at the Centennial School building, on Fifty-first street. They evidently mean business. They are determined to make a big fight this spring, and insist on running the Town Government more economically. Prominent speakers from the city will be present.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.
COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 18.—Further inquiry shows that the following public bequests were made by Mrs. John Deahler, who died yestermade by Mrs. John Deahler, who died yester-day: Fitteen thousand dollars to the Charitable Board of the Presbyterian Church, \$25,000 to the Columbus Benevolent Society, \$5,000 to the Orphas' Home at Hamilton. \$45,000 and the family residence, valued at \$35,000, for the establishment of a Columbus art gallery, and \$100,000 for building and supporting the Columbus Law Library and lectures.

Buck & Rayner's malt cough mixture is a simple remedy for adults and children.

DEFTLY DAFT.

Rande Again Suffers Little Children to Come Unto Him.

Grief Over His First Wife's Death Adduced as Proof of In-

Emphatic Corroboration of This Great Sorrow in a Second Marriage.

Belief of His Estimable Dam that Her Prayers Have Saved Him from Justice.

Plain Statement that the Sheriff Is Not Up to His Business.

The Aristocratic Friends of Mme Restell Ashamed to Appear as Her Sureties.

> RANDE. BIGHTH DAY OF HIS TRIAL.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 18.—Another landalthough the end is not yet, by any means, still it is approaching. Yesterday afternoon the People rested their case, and the defense asked a postponement until their witner arrive, stating at the same time that the defense would be insanity. This morning they took up the story in the presence of a compara-tively small audience. The case has now reached a point where a brief review of it may e useful. It was not expected by the citizen that the prosecution would make out anything like so clear a case, and the supposition was that there would be some little trouble in esablishing the identity of Rande as the burglar. But the prosecution has been managed with great skill, and the evidence has fitted in adnirably. From Saturday evening, Aug. 4, to after killing Belden and wounding McKown

HIS TRACKS HAVE BEEN FOLLOWED. Witnesses of unimpeachable character have worn to seeing him on the road from Elmwood o Gilson, on the porch of Pearce's house, and Pearce's orchard; while two dozen at least have sworn positively that Rande and no other was the man in the corn-field. The admission of the defense that they had nothing else to prove than the plea of insanity is looked upon as a virtual abandonment of the case, for noody believes that the jury will take any stock in the insanity dodge. The insane defendant takes copious notes of all important testimony, prompts his attorneys, and watches the case with an attention which some sane men might vainly strive to give it. He plays with his little niece, converses with his relatives, and scowls at the witnes all day long.

to which attention must be directed, for unless a change is made in this, trouble may be looked for before the end of the trial. Sheriff Bere gren, while a good and capable officer enough eems to utterly fail to grasp the fact that he is dealing with a desperate man, who will grasp at the faintest shadow of a chance. In the jail the prisoner is, no doubt, safe enough On his way from jail to court and from court to jail, and while seated in the ourt-room, he is insufficiently guarded. The fact has been commented on by hundreds of people, and every police officer from St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Peoria present at the trial

THINGS ARE REING BUN TOO RASY.

Last night Officer Heffernan of St. Louis, Sutton and Myers of the Northern Indiana Penitentiary at Michigan City, Officer Durham of india napolis, and others, who had had the prishim at the jail. The villainous language, the oaths and epithets showered upon these men, lowed the state of mind of the prisoner, and fully convinced every one present that he only vanted an opportunity to take vengeance upo them. As he sits in court, neither Judge, jury men, Sheriff, or witnesses can be considered

This morning the prosecution offered as a

BOLIVAR BLOOD, Deputy-Sheriff of Knox County, who, after the usual objections by the defense, detailed the conversations held with him by Rande. The prisoner said that "the express receipt gave him away," and that he thought he had taken all the papers out of his vest before he threw it

This closed the case for the People, and the defense began.
. MELCHI SCOTT, PATHER OF THE PRISONER,

affraced. He had resided in Fairfield, Is., for seventeen years, having moved there from Pennsylvania. The prisoner was 38 years old, and was married when about 24. Up to that time he was a very amiable boy, and paid great attention to Sunday-school books and literature of other descriptions. He attenued school in Pennsylvania, and at a branch of the Iowa State University at Fairfield. His wife died about three months after marriage. In 1853 he was thrown out of a buggy, and, after that, he did not seem so bright as formerly. From the time his wife died his actions were strange and different. He always said that he was a ruined man and would never be of any use any more. [HE COULD RANT AS WELL AS HAMLET AND

Inore.

(HE COULD RANT AS WELL AS HAMLET AND LABETES.)

At the grave he wanted to throw himself in, and was restrained with much difficulty. On the other hand, he would say sometimes that he did not care anything about his wife, and would contradict himself the next moment. He was in the habit of leaving bome and staying several days, returning with his clothes torn and dilapidated. He would work well for a little while, but seemed incapable of carrying a job through to the end. Witness once accompanied him to his wife's grave, and he seemed to think it was not the right place. He removed to Minnesota, and on his return on a visit was dress. In a buckskin coat of very inferior quality, which he said he would not trade for the best coat in town. He also brought with him a worthless lot of deer-antiers, which he said were very valuable. He had

were very valuable. He had

A MANIA FOR GATHERING UP BITS OF OLD IBON,
and keeping them, and would destroy lots of
new material without making anything out of
it. There had been insanity in the family.
Witness' uncle was insane for twelve years
prior to his death. Up to eight years ago,
when the prisoner left lows, nothing had ever
been brought up against him, and he was an
honest boy. For fourteen years the witness had
considered that Charlie [Rande] was insane.
The witness was about to tell
what THE FAMILY THOUGHT

considered that Charlie (Rande) was insane.

The witness was about to tell

what the yamily thought

of Charlie's state of mind, but the prosecution
objected. The Court ruled the evidence inadmissible, and the defense took an exception.

In cross-examination by Mr. McKenzie, the
witness said he had not seen or heard anything
of the prisoner for six years previous to seeing
bim in the Knox County Jail. He drew a distinction between bis own property and that of
others. He was teaching school when he married, and his wife was a very estimable person.
The witness knew of the intended marriage a
few days before it happened. He did not think
the prisoner was insane at that time by reason
of the injuries received by being thrown from
the buggy, and

DID NOT TELL THE LADY
that her intended husband was insane. He had
seen other persons greatly affected by the death
of a dear friend or wife, but never exactly in the
way that Charlie was. He gave a detailed story
of the accident when Charlie was
"jammed all over." He was rendered
unconscious by the fall, and remained
so for five minutes. When he recovered he
gave a straightforward account of the runaway.
He worked with witness at blacksmithing for
about two years, and afterwards went to Minnesota. He was out hunting, and probably regarded the antilers and deerskins as tokens of
his prowess as a hunter. The buckskin coat
was an ordinary one, not having any extra
"agnaw fringes" on it.

The defense objected to having the "frontieraman" brought in.

Mr. McKennie said he proposed to prove that it was not an evidence of insamity for a hunter to wear a-buckskin cost.

The witness went on to say that his son exhibited a restlessness of the eye, and that the facts that Charlie did not work regularly, wore a buckskin cost, and placed extra value upon old deer-horns and scrap-iron were to him (witness) evidences of insanity. The witness soid the scrap-iron and kept the money for it. Charlie got into some trouble at Koosauqua, la. Witness was not acquainted with the prisoner's second wife until after the marriage. She evidently considered Rande sane enough to marry. He taught school at Batavia, Ia., for six months, and there were no complaints of inefficiency; in fact, he pleased the people very much. The witness knew nothing of Rande's doings in the past six years, until he heard of the arrest in St. Louis. He did not then know that it was his son until he saw a photograph which was brought to Fairfield by an attorney.

MRS. ELIZABETH SCOTT,
mother of the prisoner, was the next witness. She said she was 74 years old, and didn't know how old Charlie was. He was the brightest boy they raised, and was inclined to books, and excelled all his classmates at school. He studied German and Swedish while in the University school at Fairfield. The witness considered him absent-minded at times, the result of an accident when he was a boy. After the wedding the prisoner and his wife lived opposite the witness, and at that time he was perfectly insane. He smashed a very nice lot of queensware, and the start was a boy and the witness and at that time he was perfectly insane. He smashed a very nice lot of queensware,

AND KILLED AN OLD HEN THAT HAD A LOT OF

queensware,
AND RILLED AN OLD HEN THAT HAD A LOT OF
CHICKENS.

The witness was very much afraid of him
when he slaughtered the hen. He would take
his father's books and give them to his little
children, who did not even know their letters.
Remonstrated with, he would say, "If I had
not read books I should be as big a fool as the
rest of you." The witness believed his mind
was injured by the buggy accident. She repeated the story of the objectionable buckskin cost, which Rande persisted in wearing, although offered other garments. She "hated to
tell" how badly he acted when he
SLEW THE OLD HEN
and smashed the crockery. He seemed to have
displayed a perverted faculty for learning German and Swedish, and picking up old iron. The
old lady tried to fix him up nicely when he
came back from Minnesota, but he would not
nave it at any price, and clung to his buckskin
in spite of everything. He was always the
pride of her life, and she could not scold him,
out only said, "Why, Charies, how you act!"
The reason he gave for breaking up the school
at Batavia was, that some other young man
wanted to marry his girl, and the School Directors dismissed him after the trouble which
ensued.; He had a wonderful faculty for
PICKING UP LANGUAGES AND OLD IRON.

When the witness would tell him that he was
crazy—must be crazy—or he would not act as
he did, he said that he "was not afraid of any-

When the witness would tell him that he was crazy—must be crazy—or he would not act as he did, he said that he "was not afraid of anything—not even of his Maker." The witness thought Charlie was and is insane, "if she should go to judgment to-morrow." She saw him at his brother's house in August last. He LOOKED SO WILD AND SO PEROCIOUS that she could only say, "Charles, Charles, you surely are crazy." On this occasion he told her that he had been in the Penitentiary. He said, "Mother, I am the best son you ever raised." He was not on good terms with his father, on account of the troubleat Ottumwa. He did not come to witness' house on that account. This was on Aug. 13, 1877. [A week after the Gilson marder.]

murder.]
In cross-examination by Mr. McKenzie, witness said that her son threatened to be revenged on the men who had charge of the Penitentiary. He talked desperately about these men, and his sister said that if she thought he was going to do anything more bad she would shoot him bown where he was. Then he gritted his teeth at her. He was mak-ing a garden when the old hen and chickens

Then he gritted his teeth at her. He was making a garden when the old hen and chickens came along. The witness did not care much about the old hen, but did not like to see him show such a ferocious temper. She never rebuked him until after he began to demonstrate these peculiarities. His father went his bail for \$1,000, and he got out. But he came back afterwards and was "grabbed azain," and the old man refused to have anything to do with him. Mr. Stubbs knew all about it. Charlie oroke out of jail, stole a mule, and rode away, but came back again to the same place.

place.
Mr. McKenzie said this might be the man's insanity, or that of the mule.

THE WITNESS RECAME EXCITED, and made a most peculiar and remarkable statement. She said "I profess to be a Christian, and have always prayed to God to take care of my boy. I believe that He has done so, and and nave analys prayers about take care of my boy. I believe that He has done so, and that my boy's escape was due to Him." The astounding declaration of old Mrs. Scott, that God specially watched over her boy, the child of many prayers, and that this was the reason of his escape, made a great sensation, and expectation of further developments dur-ing the afternoon attracted a very large auing the afternoon attracted a very large au-dience, the court being packed to the utmost capacity. Only one question was asked of the old lady, and, in reply, she said that there had been no insanity in her family, that she knew of

brother of the prisoner, and much resembling him in appearance, swore that his brother was raving mad after the death of his wife. The witness very glibly repeated the evidence of the old man Scott as to the appearance of Rande when he returned from Minnesota with that disreputable old buckskin coat on. The witness saw the prisoner in Albia, Ia., and was disreputable old buckskin coat on. The witness saw the prisoner in Albia, Ia., and was disregusted and excited to find that he had been indicted for burglary. This was in 1871. Rande was arrested again in Ottumwa, and escaped from jail. The witness knew nothing of him for five years previous to August last. At that time Rande turned up in Fairfield. His actions were strange and peculiar.

THE WITNESS TRIED TO REFORM HIM, and said he need not fear about the old indictment. They would go to Kansas together, or to the mountains in Colorado. He looked wild and excited, and scared his sister Jennie. Nothing would calm his excitement except the production of children. The witness believed the prisoner to be insane—wholly insane—crazy—told him so, and, with an oath he replied: "They drove me mad!" This witness was not specially afraid, but his sister was. If he had not pitied the prisoner, he would have had him arrested and put in an insane asylum. Rande was going to start a menagerie, and got three prairie wolves which he shipped to his brother.

was going to start a menagerie, and got three prairie wolves which he shipped to his brother. At this point

ANOTHER BROTHER
entered, leading three children, whom Rande
embraced with effusion. This dramatic episode
over, and two of the children poised on the
prisoner's knee, McKenzie entered on the cross-

prisoner's knee, McKenzie entered on the cross-examination.

The witness, Leroy Scott, though very fresh about insanity on the direct examination, was badly broken up by the questions of McKenzie. He told how Rande escaped from the officers at Ottumwa, and gave a full account of Rande's conduct in Fairfield last August. On this last occasion, Rande said he had been in the Penitentiary. He said he had come from Davenport, but said nothing about shooting anybody in Illinois. He said that he hated the men who had him in charge at Michigan City, and that he would kill them.

as to questions in regard to the witness' opinion of Rande's sanity.

McKenzie said the prosecution proposed to prove that Rande was sane at this time. It was for the defense to prove that he was insane in August last. Then he would go free.

Bradshaw objected.

August last. Then he would go free.
Bradshaw objected.
The witness acknowledged that he acted as general agent for his brother in the sale of photographs, and acted under his direction. In his opinion Rande had shown less insanity during the trial than before it began. The witness pitied him so much that he was willing to give his own life for him.

MRS. NANCY TANCEY,
a colored female about 50 years old, with a masculine voice, said she had known the Scott family sixteen years. Her husband was a minister and public speaker, and Charlie used to come there to talk politics. He was a very bright, promising boy. When the witness saw him on the occasion of his visit to Fairfield, in August, he said

he said HE DID NOT BELIEVE IN GOD, HELL, OR THE HE BID NOT BELIEVE IN GOD, HELL, OR THE DEVIL.

In place of the mild, religious look he used to have, his brows were contracted, and he had a dejected look in his eyes. The witness fully believed the prisoner became insane when he lost his first wife, and had told his sister so.

WILLIAM SWATNE, OF PARFIELD, knew Rande; saw him at the time of his wife's sickness and death, and believed from his actions that he was crazy. In his cross-examination, it appeared that Rande was hu mane enough to express some sorrow at the death of his wife, and that was all the evidence of insanity.

MR. MORRISON, OF PARFIELD, also thought Rande was crazy. It did not appear why.

MRS. ANNIE MORRISON, OF PARFIELD, sister of the prisoner, swore to his peculiar actions after the death of his wife. He said she need not have died if properly attended to, and the witness thought no same man would say that. He threatened afterwards that, if anybody had dug her up, he would kill them, another evidence of insanity. She had not considered him safe for six years, and was afraid to have the child sit on his knee. He said he was going into various speculations, and Jesus

MADAME RESTELL

HER PATRONS ALL DESERT HER, AND SHE LANGUISHES IN DURESS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns. NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Madame Restell, the mind, and offered to release the woman on \$10,000 bail. Then the question was bow to get direly private, that their bonds be made out and executed at that private examination, and then executed at the locked up.

"Wifat for?" asked the Court.

"Wifat for?" replied the law

"Your Honor," replied the lawyer,
"THIS IS A PECULIAR CASE. I can find plenty of gentlemen willing to go bail for Mme. Restell, but I can't find one who will allow himself to be published as her bonds-man for fear that they will be compromised by asociation with her."

"It does not strike me," said the Court, " if your client is a woman whom men fear to be associated with in the capacity of bondsmen, that her case is one of those I am allowed to give a secret examination to."

"Well, your Honor,
CAN'T YOU EXCLUDE THE PRESS?
Can't you manage to prevent the reporters

CAN'T YOU EXCLUDE THE PRESS!

Can't you manage to prevent the reporters from getting and publishing the names of the Madame's bondsmen & That is all I want. Can you give them a private examination, execute the bonds, and then lock them up so that the you give tiem a private chamstool, and then lock them up so that the reporters can't get the names?"

The Court refused, and counsel called a man named Graham, who was willing if a second could be found. He could not. A second geatleman was introduced, but refused to give his name. Appealed to to act the Good Samaritan, he said: "Oh, the Good Samaritan be blowed!

I HAVE GOT A WIFE AND FAMILY OF GIRLS, and I'll be hanged if I'm going to have my name in the papers as a bondsman for an abortionist!" and he left the court-room.

Counsel offered to deposit \$10,000 in cash, together with the bond of Graham, but the Justice refused the money, and refused to allow the Madame her liberty unless two real-estate holders were properly qualified as bondsmen for her appearance at Friday's examination, and ordered that she be retained in the Tombs. Her counsel and the would-be bondsmen and friends left the court in high dudgeon, and one of them romarked:

remarked:
"Money! We've plenty of that! But what
good is it, with the newspapers against us!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

HENRY MARSHALL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ili., Feb. 13.—Henry Marshal the defaulting Cashier of the First National Bank of Oiney, pleaded guilty of embezzling, as arged, and was sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary, dating from last August. He filed a statement in court, reciting his history, and stating that his downfall commenced with and stating that his downfall commenced with
the unaccountable disappearance of \$5,500 of
the reserve fund from the bank safe about May,
1871. In his first alarm he suppressed intelligence of the matter, and concluded to
make the deficit up to the end. He
speculated and traded, living economically the while, but his desperate efforts
failed, and the original deficit grew larger
and larger, until he was charged with \$50,000,
although be thinks errors in the books have
largely increased the amount.

CASE'S CASE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Robert L. Case, the convicted and sentenced President of the Se convicted and sentenced President of the Se-curity Life-insurance and Annuity Company, but who has been granted a stay of proceedings pending the argument of his case before the general term of the Supreme Court, was ad-mitted to bail to-day by Judge Donohue in \$25,000, pending his appeal. The Judge said he was governed in this action by the decision in the G. et case.

Special Disposets to 18c Chicago Tribuna.

Detroit, Feb. 13.—John P. Schuck, formerly Treasurer of the Workingmen's Association of Toledo, who "lit out" about six months ago with \$7,000 of their money, and since has been residing in Canada, ventured over the river a few days ago, and was arrested yesterday and forwarded to Toledo under a requisition from the Governor of that State.

BEAVERS. BEAVERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 18.—The appeal of Beavers, sentenced to be hanged at Madison on Friday for the murder of J. W. Sewell, of this city, is under consideration by the Supreme Court, and, unless a decision be reached tomorrow, the execution will have to be post-

poned.

Assassination.

Special Dissatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 13.—A dispatch received here to-day says Abe G. Hagey, of Hamilton County, Nebraska, was shot dead at his house last night by an unknown party. Several persons are suspected, and Henry Case, a mail-carrier, is under arrest.

DIMITH.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 13.—The preliminary examination of Charles Dimith, charged with robbing the Treasury of Ciermont County of \$24,000, was concluded this evening at Batavis, O., and Dimith held in \$20,000 bail to answer before the Court of Common Pleas.

# A GOOD HAUL.

A GOOD HAUL.

A Score of Thieves and Burgiars Taken In by the Police.

The police began yesterday's work in a very angry mood. The thieves having given them a severe racket for the past month of two, finally grew bold enough to start the 'money-or-your-life" dodge, the particulars of which were given in yesterday's Tribune. And to their credit, it must be said, they gave the thieves the worst hustling they have had for many a day,—a premonition that will not soon be forgotten by the crooks that have flocked to this city.

Officer John Gars, of the West Twelrth Street Station, led off with the day's work by pouncing down upon the identical trio who made the desperate robberies in the Twelfth Street District Tuesday evening. He found them at the corner of Halsted and Adams streets, but the moment he attempted to make the arrests they turned upon him, and drew revolvers upon him. While he was scuiffing, officer Laughlin happened to come up, but as he had William Cagney, pickpocket, in charge, he was able to render out little assistance, beyond causing the raffians to disperse before they had fired a single shot. Dragging his prisoner after him, Loughlin followed them for over a block. Gara held bravely to one of the trio, a young desperado named Johnnie Murphy. By good luck it chanced that this fellow was the only one of three who could be identified. Mr. Squire, the bookseller at the Jesuit Church, could not identify any of them. Miss Anna Hunneman, of No. 504 Fourteenth street, would swear positively that Murphy was the man who took the money from the grocery drawer, while his two accomplices held revolvers to her head. The saloon-keeper, McQueeny, also identifies Marphy. The other two members of the gang, who escaped, are well-known, and are sure to be captured in the course of time.

At Central Station there was just the least flarry of excitement all day. Towards evening the detectives gathered in a hody, and distributed them.

McQueeny, also identifies Mirphy. The other two members of the gang, who escaped, are well-known, and are sure to be captured in the course of time.

At Central Station there was just the least furry of excitement all day. Towards evening the detectives gathered in a body, and distributed themselves about the West Division. On the way over, at the corner of Madison and LaSalie streets, Detectives Lansing and Londergan captured two men, who are undoubtedly the notorious "climbers"; they answer the description in every particular, and, besides, the officers have traced back their antecedents, and claim to have good proof against them. The work done by this gang has been of the neatest kind. They have broken into almost every wealthy residence in the West Division, and from fully one-half of them have made large hauls. They were too clever to be caught in the act, and have some means of disposing of their swar that has thus far baffied the police. At the station they gave the names of John Purdy and Thomas. Undley. Purdy is a known thief, and was up before Justice Summerfield only last week on a charge of vagrancy. He is a slick-looking, well-dressed man, of an English appearance, and corresponds to a dot with the description of the particular "climber." A saloon-keeper named Robinson, located at the corner of Franklin and Washington streets, tried to swear Purdy out of the vagrancy charge, but he was anevertheless fined \$25. Dudley is the stout, thick-set, florid complexioned man, who, did the "heavy business" of the "climbers." Both men claim to earn their living by selling a patent sewing-table that is being peddled about only in the more aristocratic neighborhoods. The detectives think that this business has been used as a bilind to ascertain the interior arrangement of residences that were expected to pan out rich. People who have been visited by such tituerants should call at the station and see the prisoners, especially those whose houses have been plundered.

The next clever capture was made by the same of

House of Correction, whither he was sent for playing an unsuccessful prank at the Coliseum about a year ago.

At 7 o'clock in the evening Detective Jay M. Scott brought in Phillip Phillips, a notorious highwayman, remarkable for his enormous hands and powerful grip. He is wanted for bolding up and attempting to rob P. Callaghan, on the corner of Wahash avenue and Harrison street, about a week ago; and also for the burglary of a large quantity of cigars from the saloon of Peter Fox, No. 895 Milwankee avenue.

While waiting in the station after this arrest, two bors came running breathless into the place and said that No. 84 South Sangamon street had just been burglarised. Detectives Scott and Lansing went with the boys; but, thinking they told a lie about the robbery, they instituted an investigation. One of the boya, Gus Butler, finally owned up that he had been left in charge by the owner, Mr. A. H. Adams. The other boy, James H. Phillips, was his companion. The house had undoubtedly been ransacked most thoroughly, but when the boys were told to explain how the burglars gained entrance, they gave themselves away completely. In the window which they said they had fastened with nalls, no nall-holes were found, and in the area outside, where they said the burglars' tracks were balanly visible in the snow, were found the prints of only their own boots. Detective Lansing proved this by fitting young Phillips' boot to the impressions and it was found that if fitted exactly, even to a ... tch on the sole of the boot. The lads then evaded all questionings, and so plainly was the guilt visible that they were taken to the station and locked up.

#### ngs, and so plainly was the guilt visi were taken to the station and locked STATE AFFAIRS.

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
MADISON, Wis., Feb. 18.—In the Senate t day, among the bills passed were: To appropriate \$36,000 to the Industrial School for Boys authorizing the appointment of addition Court Commissioners in Chippews County. The resolution asking for the repeal of th mption act came up on its special order. Senator Bailey spoke at length favoring hard money, and against the adoption of the resolu-tion, followed by Senator Torrey in favor of the resolution. The latter's speech was forcible and logical, and showed deep study of finances

resolution. The latter's speech was forcible and logical, and showed deep study of finances. Pending the discussion the Senate took a recess till evening, when consideration of the subject was continued.

In the Assembly bills passed respecting trusts in wills; amending the law relating to appeals from the Courts; amending the laws relative to the organization of corporations; authorizing the State of Maryland to convey to the United States the interest of Wisconsin in the National Cemetery at Antietam; to legalize the acts of the Supervisors of Pierce County; to provide for the punishment of the common-law offense of champerty.

A memorial to Congress was introduced for a lighthouse on Grand Marais Bay, in Minnesota. The Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society held a meeting to-day to consider the location of the next State Fair. To hold the Fair at Madison, it will require an expenditure of some \$2,500 to repair the buildings and fix up the grounds. The outlay will probably not be made, and the Fair will doubtless be held at Janeaville.

The discussion on the monetary resolutions continued at the evening session of the Senate. Senator Wing strongly argued against a repeal of the Resumption act, and argued for "an honest dollar." Senator W. T. Price made a powerful speech in favor of a repeal of the Resumption act and the remonetization of silver. Senator Hudd followed in the same view. On coming to a vote, the resolutions were laid on the table by a yote of 16 to 15. A joint resolution favoring the remonetization of silver came up. A call of the House was ordered, and officers of the Senate are searching the city for five absent members.

Nothing was done in the Assembly this evening.

After two calls of the House and much fili bustering, Torrey's resolutions for the remon-etization of silver and putting off resumption to some future day were adopted by 22 to 2, and at midnight the Senate adjourned.

OHIO.
COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 18.—In the House, bills were introduced to provide that in cities of the second class the Treasurer of the School Fund all be paid a o per cent; to make it a misdemeanor for any one to engage in the practice of dentistry who is not a regular graduate of some dental college; to stay the collection of debts on execution from six to eighteen months, according to the amount of the debt six to eighteen months, according to the amount of the debt. In the Senate the bill to reorganize the Ohio Penitentiary was passed.

NEW YORK. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.-A bill authoriz towns to exchange their bonds for others, with interest payable in gold, passed in the Assembly to-day, after the defeat of the amendment making the interest payable in legal-tender coin, whether gold or silver.

During the discussion, Mr. Nelson (Democrat) predicted the nomination and election of Hendricks as President in 1880, and the "wiping out out of the Tilden Democrats."

# THE POPE'S DEATH.

IN CHICAGO.

COMMEMORATIVE SERVICES. The death of the Pope was officially announced in this city by Vicar-General McMullen on the 9th of the present month. The event will be commemorated to-day, at the same time as the funeral of the Pope commences in Rome. The exercises will consist of a solemn requiem high mass in the cathedral and all the churches of the dioceas. From noon to-day until 3 o'clock the diocese. From noon to-day until 3 o'clock p. m. the bells of the different churches will be tolled. Each church will be draped in mourning for thirty days, and the pro eligendo pontifice will be added to the prayers until the successor to the Porce is elected.

ing for thirty days, and the pro eigendo pontifice will be added to the prayers until the successor to the Pope is elected.

The Solemn High Mass of requiem for the repose of the soul of the dead Pontiff will be celebrated in the Cathedral of the Holy Name, corner of North State and Superior streets, at 10 o'clock, the office beginning at 9 o'clock.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the ceremony. The church has been hung with festoons of evergreens and crape, and the marble altar has been decorated with emblems of mourning. In front of the main altar has been placed a cenotaph or empty tomb. This has been heavily draped with black, and presents the same appearance as if the coffin containing the remains of the Pope had really been placed there. Over the altar has been placed a magnificent oil painting of Pins IX., the heavy gilt frame of which is covered with crape. The Rev. Dr. McMullen, Vicar-General and Administrator of the diocese, makes the following announcement concerning Mass:

Celebrani—The Rev. Father Butter.

Duacons—The Rev. Dr. McGovern and the Rev. Father Filling.

Master of Ceremonies—The Rev. Father Dowling.

Eulogist—The Rev. D. J. Riordan, Chancellor of the Diocese.

The celebration will be the grandest of the kind ever seen in this city. The clergy will wear black robes, and the services will be of the most impressive character. The choir will be considerably augmented.

Every arrangement has been made for the accommodation of a large crowd. The Second Regiment, I. N. G., will attend in full uniform, and all members are fequested to report at the armory at 9 o'dlock sharp. From there they will march to the Cathedral, A large number of clergymen will be celebrated Sovereign Pontiff will be delivered by the Rev. Father Burke. The choir will sing Smitz's Requiem Mass.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The grand and impressive ceremonial of the Solemn Mass of Requiem for Pope Piuls IX. was observed in its entirety to-day, in the Cardinal's church, St. Patrick's Cathedral. The services lasted from half-past 9 until half-past 1, and proceeded without the least hitch or interruption, under the direction of the Rev. Father Kearney, the pastor of the Cathedral, and master of ceremonies. Bishop Loughlin was the celebrant, attended by the usual Deacons and Sub-Deacons. The office for the dead was chanted by about 150 priests and fifty choristers, all led by the venerable and distinuished Vicar-General Quinn. The Cathedral was crowded, and included in the AT NEW YORK.

PROVIDENCE, R. L., Feb. 18.—The P. Mass of Requiem was celebrated at the Cath dral by Bishop Henderson, assisted by thin priests. The Italian residents attended in pri-cession with music. The edifice was crowded.

NASHVILLE. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 13.-A Mass for the repose of the soul of Pope Pia IX. was celebrated at the Cathedral here to de-

DEATHS. SPELLECT-Rim Maria, youngest colle of John W. and Margard Scellecy, aged il months as a John Funeral from prents' residence. Corner of Arelica av. and Laurel-si., Feb. 14, at 11 a.m. THOMAS-Feb. 12, John Edward, infant one of John E. and Fannie Thomas, aged 16 months and 11 days. Funeral from his father's residence, 750 Michigan Sv., at 1 p. m., Feb. 4.

VARNELL-Wednesday, Feb. 13, Minute Mandaughter of H. A. and L. J. Varnell, aged 3 years and 5 months. Funeral Thursday at 1 b. m. uneral Thursday at 1 p. m. Carriages to Resentle lends of the family invited. Residence, 207 West Paylor-st. QUINLAN—On Wednesday, Feb. 13, at her restimon No. 3c3 Third-av., Ellen Quinian, wite of labor Quinian, aged 56 years and 6 months.

Funeral Friday, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock a m, ton residence to St. John's Church, thence by on to Calvary Cometery. Friends of the family invited and Friends of the family invited property of the control of th please copy.

SCHURIG—On Wednesday morning, Pet. 13, Kain, beloved wife of Robert Schurig and oldest daughter of John and Johanna Thielen.

Funeral from the residence of the parents, at 22 Rush-st., Friday, Feb. 15, at 2 p. m.

DR. REYNOLDS, THE RED-RIBBON REFORMER will apeak in the chapel of the Washington. M RETTINGS IN THE INTEREST OF THE FORM In the west End Opera-House. Soldiers are interested, or can come in the day time and large attend, or can come in the day time and large attend.

THE WEST SIDE RED-RIBBON REPORT CLE will hold a mass-meeting at Tammany Rail Lacoln and Indiana-sta., this evening, Feb. 13. THE REV. DR. RYDER WILL PREACH IN THE THE PARISH RECEPTION OF ST. June Church which was announced for this create the residence of the Hoa. P. H. Smith, corner of ron and Pine-sta., has been postponed unit in BABBITT'S PREPARATIO

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